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SELA MEETING BEGINS 18 AUGUST IN CARACAS

PA190249 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2240 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Caracas, 18 Aug (EFE) -- Representatives of the 25 SELA member-states began a meeting today to refine the proposals that will be analyzed during the Latin American council's 12th meeting scheduled to be held in Lima in October.

The economic relations of Latin America and the Caribbean, in both domestic and foreign areas, are the main topic of discussion at this preliminary meeting. The gathering was opened by Sebastian Allegret, SELA permanent secretary.

Allegret stressed the importance of the event in the "complex situation" of the region, which is affected not only by "the hitherto unsolved problem of the foreign debt," but by the industrialized nations' commercial protectionism as well. He noted that industrial protectionism has become one of the region's biggest problems. "This protectionism takes the form of restrictions which the developed countries impose on the access of the region's products to their markets."

To illustrate the problem the protectionist trend of the industrialized countries represents for the Latin American and Caribbean economies, Allegret said that restrictions have been place on more than half of Latin America's exports. He mentioned both the EEC and U.S. subsidies on agricultural production as a specific case of protectionism in the region.

He also said the sale of subsidized wheat by the United States to the Soviet Union has affected Argentina. This subsidy is another case of protectionism.

In addition to the controversial topic of protectionism, Allegret referred to an issue that has recently been of concern to the Permanent Secretariat, "the alleged changes in the international economic order" fostered by industrialized countries in the financial and commercial fields. This alleged change is being promoted by the industrialized countries "without taking into consideration the opinions" of Latin America and the Caribbean.

This is why one of the objectives of the Caracas meeting is to clear the way so that, during the next SELA meeting, the region can present a consistent and unified posture on this important matter.

An additional topic to be analyzed during this preliminary meeting will be the new round of GATT negotiations. The developed countries plan to include the topic of services in the negotiations.

Allegret remarked: "We must appear at those meetings in a coordinated manner to present a consistent posture and to defend our interests." He also said that the current meeting is important because it is a technical one, where proposals on various issues which the ministers will consider during the Latin American council meeting can be outlined.

During the 5-day meeting, the SELA members will discuss three topics relevant to the economic and commercial fields. This will take place at a crucial time for a region affected by a huge foreign debt of more than $350 billion, a region that is seeking ways to overcome the crisis.

LUSINCHI ADDRESSES LATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT

PA161531 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 8 Aug 86 p 12

[Speech by Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi at the opening ceremony of the Latin American Parliament meeting held in Bogota; date not given]

[Text] Mr President of Colombia; Presidents of El Salvador, Honduras, Uruguay, and Costa Rica; Foreign Ministers; Ministers; Mr President of the Colombian Senate; Mr President of the Latin American Parliament; Latin American parliamentarians; ladies and gentlemen:

My words will be brief to celebrate this event which has a very special meaning of its own, because it is the result of a 20-year search by a group of visionary men, some of whom are present, Andres Townseen and Luis Leon, among others, who have steadfastedly concentrated on a great idea, during quite a difficult transit, and this idea has a possibility of becoming a reality with a strengthened Latin American democracy, thanks in part to that effort.

The presentation of this Latin American Parliament institutionalization proposal has the endorsement of the Venezuelan parliament. We fully identify with this proposal. I told this to the parliament directors during a recent visit to my office in Caracas.

This ceremony takes place within the framework of a fundamental event for Colombian democracy, and for the democracy of the entire continent. A new president, freely elected by the Colombian people, will be sworn in, and presidents from all countries have come here to render homage to President Betancur, to President Barco, and logically to the great and noble people of Colombia.

Today is the celebration of 100 years of the Colombian Constitution, one of the world's oldest and most lasting, at least in Latin America. It was written by Miguel Antonio Caro and has been strengthened during a century of Colombian history, with modifications which have converted it into one of the most democratic and modern.

This people has a noble and democratic tradition. It has had interruptions and disasters which we have all deeply lamented, most especially its neighbors, the Venezuelans, who care a lot about Colombia, not only because of the obliging Bolivarian brotherhood which unites us, but because to a great degree we are independent and because we inescapably influence one another.

This is why being at this ceremony is particularly important for me. I am an old parliamentarian. I went to Miraflores [Presidential Palace] from the parliament. My political career was spent mostly in the Congress, and of course I learned more about my people and about the American destiny than I could ever learn from any book. I learned to think, to tolerate, and to get along with others. As far as our peoples go, I firmly believe that our problems will only be resolved once we forget parceled-off criteria and we go to a real political and economic integration.

Well, let us finish, although it would be interesting if we could unfold our thoughts. It would be particularly inconsiderate if we converted this ceremony into a session of the Latin American congress. There will be time enough to talk. The important thing is to carry out this treaty. In advance I promise what has been since my own lesson and a dream: to one day see the Latin American peoples united. Above all other things, I, and allow me to use the first person which I seldom use, a Venezuelan, I am a Bolivarian, and thus I feel I am a citizen of America, and, why not, a citizen of the world.

CAPUTO ON GRAIN DECISION, UK 'HARASSING' BOAT

PY190218 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1744 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Aug (NA) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today charged the United States with being "inconsistent" in its international policies, because while it defends free trade on one hand, on the other it subsidizes grain exports to the Soviet Union and the PRC, seriously hurting the economy of other grain-producing countries like Argentina.

The minister also confirmed that the Foreign Ministry "is gathering pertinent information to take the required steps in handling the case of the reported harassment of an Argentine fishing boat by a British Neptune plane outside the unilaterally established exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands." Eventually, the Argentine Foreign Ministry may lodge a protest with London through the Swiss Embassy, which is in charge of British affairs in Argentina.

Once again, Caputo contended that the subsidies policy of the United States and the European Economic Community "is something that worries us," and added the government "is working on this question." He then said the Reagan government's decision seems like "an electoral strategy."

Going back to the incident involving the Argentine fishing boat, Caputo reaffirmed that the Foreign Ministry "is gathering information in order to take the appropriate steps." Caputo made these remarks at the Metropolitan Airport, before boarding a plane to go to the city of Tucuman where he will open the Seminar on Latin American Integration, organized by the university and the municipality. Caputo also said the Naval Prefecture is investigating the case. He repeated: "The Foreign Ministry is gathering information in order to take the steps the case requires. Although aggressions against Argentine fishing boats have been repeated, the case must be carefully investigated before making any decision."

The head of the San Martin Palace courteously declined to comment on the repercussions in government circles of the cost of living increase, which rose 6.8 percent in the past month. He said that "the answers must be sought in the economic area of the government." Asked about the possibility of Argentina supporting Peru -- which was declared "ineligible" by the IMF -- Caputo replied: "The government's priority is strengthening ties with Latin American countries and constantly expressing its solidarity with friendly countries." He then added: "Argentina has always shown solidarity with Peru, and the fact that our credits to Peru have been maintained is irrefutable and concrete evidence of that solidarity."

ALFONSIN: PEOPLE SHOULD 'SHUN EMPTY SLOGANS'

PY190104 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 18 Aug 86 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- In a speech given before 8,000 people celebrating the centenary of Haedo, President Raul Alfonsin urged Argentines to "find in the present crisis sufficient imagination to project us into new fields which will prop and assert the social justice we are seeking for" and to "shun empty slogans and cheap demagoguery."

The president referred to a much-needed sense of solidarity to overcome social strife, criticizing the "pessimism and nostalgic melancholy" which makes us see the present crisis as "a sort of frustration," and not as a historical period, "which will illuminate the present so that we'll never make the same mistakes again."

Alfonsin also said it was urgent to consolidate democracy without upholding conservative attitude, but rather by promoting "creativity and change." He complained of the technological gap with industrialized nations and their policies of trade discrimination, "coupled with an internal disunity (among developing countries) which has crippled our efforts to present a common front."

Also present during the ceremony was Buenos Aires Governor Alejandro Armendariz who announced the decision to reform the provincial constitution but failed to provide a set date. The province is scheduled to hold elections for Governor by November, 1987.

Alfonsin also presided over a ceremony marking the 136th anniversary of General Jose de San Martin's death. Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli, Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena, Lower House Speaker Juan Carlos Pugliese, and Armed Forces Chiefs of Staff Hector Rios Erenu, Ramon Arosa, and Horacio Crespo also attended the ceremony.

Retired General Manuel Laprida gave a speech exalting the "complex and overwhelming" personality of San Martin, and his "respect for the freedom of the people." The man known as the Liberator of Argentina, Chile and Peru died in France after 30 years of self-imposed exile.

CENTRAL BANK ORDERS NEW DEVALUATION OF AUSTRAL

PY181453 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1326 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Aug (NA) -- The Central Bank today ordered a new devaluation of the austral, by almost 1.55 percent, establishing 97.50 australes for the purchase of each $100 and 97.80 for the sale of every $100. This is the 13th devaluation since the implementation of the Austral Plan in June 1985.

COB PROTESTS U.S. PRESENCE, CALLS FOR STRIKE

PY190200 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] has ordered a 48-hour strike on 21 and 22 August in support of Bolivian mineworkers and in solidarity with the council for the defense of national sovereignty, which demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Bolivian territory.

This was the main resolution adopted by the COB national meeting held today in the Teachers Union. The resolution was adopted as a result of a request from the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers, which wanted the COB to come out in defense of mining problems and to implement radical pressure measures. The COB strikes will also serve to demand wage increases for workers and to revive some of the bonds that were abolished by Decree 21060.

In order to find the way to implement the 48-hour strike in relation to emergency services and means of communications, the COB is going to meet on 19 August with the representatives of all labor sectors to determine case by case what to do during the strike.

It has been learned that the fuel supply services and health centers will operate during the strike. However, no decision has yet been made regarding the communications media. Massive mobilizations are also going to be held in all departments in the next few hours as part of the measures approved during the COB meeting. Therefore, on 21 and 22 August the workers who are members of the COB will stop their activities on COB orders.

Barthelemy Scores Strike

PY190223 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has labeled the attack against the house of the Oruro prefect a few hours ago as criminal.

Minister Barthelemy told the press it is not known who was responsible for the dynamite attack, but the government obviously knows where that type of attack comes from. The minister was also asked about the 48-hour strike ordered by the Bolivian Labor Confederation for 21 and 22 August throughout the country. The minister said the COB wants to implement a measure that should only be used under extreme circumstances.

PORTUGUESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BRASILIA

LD182135 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Portuguese Foreign Minister Pires de Miranda arrived in Brasilia today on an official 5-day visit to Brazil. Speaking on arrival at the airport, Pires de Miranda said the main reason for the visit is Portugal's commitment to the reactivation of agreements between Brazil and Portugal.

During his visit, Pires de Miranda will exchange views on international issues, with particular reference to the situation in southern Africa. Prominent among such exchanges will be Pires de Miranda's meetings with President Sarney and with his counterpart, Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre.

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED, TRAFFICKER ARRESTED -- The Federal Police have seized 3.5 kg of pure cocaine and arrested Angelo Joaquim, a former penitentiary inmate now living in Sao Jose dos Campos. Joaquim told the Federal Police that he was supposed to have delivered the cocaine to a Bolivian citizen in downtown Sao Paulo. [Excerpts] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Aug 86 p 15 PY]

PT PRESIDENT REELECTED -- In the party convention held over this past weekend in Brasilia, Luiz Inacio da Silva was reelected president of the Workers' Party, PT, for a new period. The convention also expanded the National Directorate from 66 to 86 members. [Excerpt] [Brasilia Domestic Radio Nacional da Amazonia in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Aug 86 PY]

AIDS CASES REPORTED -- With 779 cases registered between January 1985 and July 1986 by the Health Ministry, Brazil is the country that has the second largest number of AIDS cases throughout the world, second only to the United States, where 22,000 cases have been discovered during the past 6 years. This information was released by Doctor (Lair Guerra de Marcelo), who is responsible for the program against sexually transmitted illnesses. [Excerpt] [Rio de Janeiro Radio Globo Network in Portuguese 0300 GMT 6 Aug 86 PY]

PINOCHET SCORES SUBVERSIVES ON ARSENAL

PY182221 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Relay from 7th Region]

[Excerpt] President Pinochet has said that the government will soon implement decisive measures regarding the discovery of the subversive arsenal in the 3d Region. President Pinochet made this announcement when speaking to the people of Cauquenes at a rally held at the city's Paza de Armas. This is what President Pinochet said:

[Begin recording] I would like to publicly state that we recently found a huge arsenal to be used to promote terrorism and violence and ultimately to promote an armed clash among Chileans.

We believe not only those who use these arms are responsible for this, but also those who look the other way and deny that these things are taking place. [applause] The government believes that those who bring the arms are just as responsible as those who elude responsibility.

I want to inform you that in view of these belligerent actions, which are part of a carefully planned communist strategy of armed subversion, presently accompanied by what they hypocritically call civil disobedience and ungovernability -- hiding behind laws drafted for normal situations -- we shall soon implement measures which, without alarming the people, will be decisive in the short term. [end recording]

President Pinochet also issued another appeal to non-Marxist sectors to stop violence in the country. Cauquenes was the first leg of Pinochet's 3-day tour through the 7th and 8th Regions.[passage omitted]

AIR FORCE COMMANDER SUPPORTS ARRESTED PERSONNEL

PY190257 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Air Force Commander Fernando Matthei made an interesting statement this morning regarding several national issues, but mainly regarding Judge Carlos Cerda's decision. General Matthei said he categorically supports former Air Force Commander Gustavo Leigh Guzman, as well as those Air Force colonels and officers who were indicted by Judge Carlos Cerda.

General Matthei said that in the name of all Air Force personnel he expressed his solidarity and support in every sense of the word for those who were arrested. Later, Gen Matthei said he trusts the Chilean justice system.

[Begin Matthei recording] The entire Air Force, all men who are both on active duty and retired, have asked me to express our categorical solidarity, and our deepest expression of affection and support in every sense of the word both materially and spriritually to General Leign, General (?Viliegas), general Ruiz, and those colonels, captains, officers and noncommissioned officers, either retired or on active duty, who have been recently indicted by the courts.

We want to tell them and the Chilean people that the Chilean Air Force knows these men who have given everything of themselves during the difficult times our country experienced a few years ago and which it is again experiencing today. These men risked their lives to grant us peace and security, and the Chilean Air Force is certain they could not have committed the crimes they are being accused of, because it has known them throughout many years. The Air Force trusts the court and has faith in these men. [end recording]

It must be noted that Gen Matthei interrupted his post-operative convalescense to hold an impromptu press conference and inform the public that those Air Force officers who are allegedly involved in the disappearance of communists will be placed at the disposal of the Chilean courts and they will have the Chilean Air Force's full support. Matthei said that Chileans know perfectly well who is responsible for the present situation Chile is experiencing.

[Begin Matthei recording] I believe that all Chileans know perfectly well who is behind these charges [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

NEW GROUP ATTACKS UPI OFFICE IN SANTIAGO

PY182300 Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Santiago, 18 Aug (AFP) -- An armed commando group this afternoon attacked the offices of the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI) in Santiago. According to police sources, this attack was intended to serve as a propaganda action by the 5 April People's Detachments [Los Destacamentos Populares Cinco de Abril]. Five masked members of this organization, which has now made its first appearance in Chile, violently broke into UPI offices and forced UPI newsmen to stay inside. According to early reports, the attackers did not release any communique but left behind a red flag with the inscription D.P.5.

SANTIAGO ARMY COLONEL RIVADENEIRA KIDNAPPED

PY181549 Paris AFP in Spanish 1457 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 18 Aug (AFP) -- It was officially reported today that a colonel of the Chilean Army was kidnapped by an armed group intercepting him as he left his residence in Providencia, a Santiago neighborhood. The kidnapping occurred around 0700 when Colonel Mario Haberle Rivadeneira was getting into his car to go to his office at the Defense Ministry.

Police sources indicated that the 58-year-old colonel belongs to the Army Intelligence Service, but an Army spokesman has denied this. The spokesman explained the colonel merely handled protocol affairs for the commander of the Santiago Garrison. [passage omitted]

Initial police reports indicated that Col Haberle was overpowered by six men carrying automatic weapons. The officer tried to resist, but in the end he was forcibly placed inside the trunk of the car the unidentified assailants were using. One of the colonel's sons, a schoolboy who was accompanying Haberle, was not taken by the kidnappers and returned inside the house to inform his family.

The car used to kidnap the military man was found empty 11 blocks from the house. Policemen who participated in the wide and swift dragnet throughout most of Santiago said many men and vehicles were involved in the kidnapping.

The kidnapping of Col Haberle is the first action of this kind against a high-ranking Chilean officer during the 13 years that General Augusto Pinochet has been in power. At the end of 1985, the clandestine Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) captured a noncommissioned Carabinero for propaganda purposes but released him within 1 week. Col Haberle's kidnapping has not been claimed so far.

Conflicting FPMR Claims

PY190331 Paris AFP in Spanish 0304 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 18 Aug (AFP) -- The Chilean Army today condemned the kidnapping of Colonel Mario Haberle Rivadeneira and indicated incidents of this type are a serious attack against national coexistence.

In a communique, the Army reaffirms that all actions of a terrorist nature seeking to intimidate its members will not achieve its objective, and no one will ever be able to force the Army from the path the fatherland and its people demand of it.

According to the semiofficial news agency ORBE, responsibility for the kidnapping of the high-ranking military officer -- the first in the 13 years that the Armed Forces have been in power -- has been claimed by the clandestine and leftist FPMR, which promotes armed struggle against President Augusto Pinochet's regime. [passage omitted] According to an anonymous telephone call to ORBE, the FPMR will release its prisoner within the next 24 hours.

[Madrid EFE in Spanish at 0316 GMT on 19 August reports: "A person who claimed to represent the FPMR tonight called EFE and other international news agencies to announce that the FPMR had not contacted ORBE to claim responsibility for the kidnapping."]

COURT ORDERS RELEASE OF 12 OPPOSITION LEADERS

PY190014 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2247 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Santiago, 18 Aug (EFE) -- The Santiago Appellate Court today ordered the release on bail of 12 of the 13 leaders of the National Civic Assembly [ANC] who are being held in custody awaiting trial. The decision will not effect Eduardo Valencia, president of the Coordinating Board of Slum Dwellers, who is now standing trial.

The ANC leaders will leave the Capuchinos Prison as soon as they are officially notified of the court decision. Among the ANC leaders who will be released is Dr Juan Luis Gonzalez, president of the ANC and of the Chilean Federation of Professional Associations.

The ANC leaders were taken to court by the government on charges of being responsible for the acts of violence that took place during the first national stoppage staged on 2-3 July.

'CLANDESTINE' INTERVIEW WITH MIR'S PASCAL ALLENDE

PY151837 Santiago APSI in Spanish 11-24 Aug 86 pp 11-13

["Clandestine" interview with MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] leader Andres Pascal Allende by Journalist Jorge Andres Richards, at which MIR second-in-command Hernan Aguilo was also present, in Santiago; date not given]

[Text] [Richards] There is a lot of talk about a military approach and a political approach to opposing the current regime. Could you tell me, how can the two coexist?

[Pascal Allende] We do not believe in two different approaches. This is something abstract.

[Richards] What I mean is this: all the opposition forces have reached agreements, through social organizations, on the peaceful means that must be used to make it impossible to rule the country. Through some organizations, you participate in the National Civic Assembly [ANC]... So what is your position?

[Pascal Allende] Our position is self-evident. We support the ANC, and we certainly favor stepping up offensive mobilization and developing a sustained mobilization. We are in favor of protests and stoppages.

[Richards] Yes, but at the same time you are talking about arming the people...

[Pascal Allende] We believe the people not only have the right to rebel and resort to any means of struggle but also that they must do so in order to attain the objective of toppling the dictatorship. Furthermore, we believe that the people must be organized as militias in order to build true democracy in Chile and to start organizing the future democratic and popular Armed Forces.

[Richards] But the problem is that Pinochet has chosen the military approach. Are you about to engage him in a face-to-face struggle?

[Pascal Allende] I believe that not only Pinochet but also the Armed Forces, U.S. imperialism, the big businessmen, and the right-wing sectors have declared war on our people. We have not declared war on anyone. All you have to do is take a look at what happened during the latest strike, at the military occupation of the country during this strike. Thus, we feel the people have the right and the duty to defend themselves from all this repression.

[Richards] But are you arming the people just to defend themselves or for a confrontation?

[Pascal Allende] Naturally, we actively support the development of armed self-defense and the organization of the "Salvador Allende Popular Resistance" militias, which are being organized among the youth, in townships, and in factories. The job of these militias is to take a hand in defensive measures, to protect demonstrator and strikers, and to engage in armed agitation against the repressive forces. On the other hand, the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] is developing combat units that are better armed and trained.

These units are used to carry out more offensive actions whose obvious objective is to destabilize the dictatorship. These guerrilla-type operations are well-known to everyone.

[Richards] Speaking of these actions, you mentioned during an interview granted to EL MERCURIO last year that 50 percent of all sabotage actions, bombings, attacks, and so forth, were being attributed to the MIR and the other 50 percent to the FPMR [Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front]. However, you did not attribute even 1 percent to other sectors that have also carried out attacks and sabotage, although they were not exactly of the opposition.

[Pascal Allende] It may well be my words were understood in the way you say. However, I must explain that although the interview did not distort my words, it did change the order of the questions. This gave the impression that I said all the actions were carried out by ourselves or by the FPMR. Later in the interview it becomes clear we oppose terrorist actions. The regime alone resorts to terrorism in this country through torture, murders, and government-staged attacks.

[Richards] Let us clarify this. Several recent events have drawn the attention of the people: the attack on the bishop of Osorno, the bombing at Teatinos and Alameda, and the car bomb at the Libertadores regiment. Do you claim credit for any of these deeds?

[Pascal Allende] No. These are standard terrorist actions aimed at frightening the people, and we abhor terrorism and the blind use of terror.

[Richards] What about Carol Urzua?

[Pascal Allende] We carried out that action, and we acknowledged it. Furthermore, we feel it was a legitimate and just retaliation against a person responsible for crimes against our people. It must be taken into account that Carol Urzua was a high-ranking military intelligence officer.

[Richards] Does this mean you favor taking justice into your own hands?

[Pascal Allende] Look, there is no justice in Chile. All you have to do to realize this is to take a look at Judge Echavarria's ruling [in the case involving torched youths]. We will continue to carry out actions against repressive groups. In fact, we have carried out attacks on Carabineros special units. We also attacked Manuel Contreras twice and failed. This "gentleman" is very lucky. The evil is probably on his side. But I want to make it very clear our actions are aimed only at repressive groups that murder our people. In addition to armed actions, we also engage in sabotage and we cut power lines among other things, but our actions are always carefully executed to avoid harming innocent bystanders and the people to whom we belong.

[Richards] Excuse me, but by carrying out all these actions you prompt more repression against the people, more killings, and a greater radicalization of the country.

[Pascal Allende] Look here! During the first years of the dictatorship when thousands were being murdered, actions of the kind we are staging now did not take place. However, repression has been on the rise all these years. People are being killed in broad daylight. The case of the torched youths is a good example.

[Richards] But what do you accomplish with your kind of armed actions?

[Pascal Allende] As in the case of Carol Urzua, we inflicted a blow on military intelligence. Naturally, this action was severely criticized, because at that very time the sectors of the opposition favoring negotiations were trying to launch a dialogue with the government. Under those conditions, the attack on Carol Urzua was criticized by certain political sectors, but not by the people. Therefore, we believe inflicting blows on the dictatorship is a way to mobilize and to strengthen and stimulate anti-dictatorial rebellion.

[Richards] But don't you believe because it is a minority force, the MIR is leaving no option to the majority of the opposition, which does not believe in war?

[Pascal Allende] You are misjudging the MIR by supposing that it sees the struggle against the dictatorship as a confrontation between two armed forces: the resistance and the regime.

[Richards] That is precisely what I want you to explain to me.

[Pascal Allende] We have a political-military strategy. We actively promote an active role for the people in social mobilization, in their own self-defense, as well as in the military struggle. In this regard, we have not yet reached the point of developing an armed confrontation against the dictatorship. Consequently, we cannot say there is a people's army struggling against the army of the dictatorship. But we do have militants who come from the masses and participate in the armed struggle. Although these are not the majority, this is not a problem because as history shows, it is not the majority that is physically involved in any revolutionary process, despite the fact that the majority supports the implementation of the different forms of struggle. Therefore, it is not our policy to carry out a "cowboy" [in English] war between the CNI [National Center for Information] and the MIR. We uphold armed struggle against the dictatorship as part of a process to promote popular rebellion, which promotes social and political organization and also the organization of the militias of the masses. Consequently, I reassert we believe there is no contradiction between one form of struggle and the other. In this regard, we have deep respect for the ANC and for the actions carried out by other political parties.

[Richards] However, there are very important national and opposition sectors insisting that such a contradiction exists.

[Pascal Allende] Yes, of course there is a contradiction for those who wish to negotiate with the Armed Forces. There is a contradiction for those who wish to negotiate with the government and to achieve an agreement leading to a transitional regime that will be democratically restricted.

It is these people who believe there is a contradiction; those who want the Armed Forces to continue to have a governing role in our institutional future and in our country.

[Richards] In this regard, how do you view the issue of the correlation of forces?

[Pascal Allende] There are great national majorities (and I am not only referring to the people, but to vast middle sectors) that demand a deep democratic change in our country. Moreover, the Pinochet regime is socially and politically isolated. The only thing it has left is military force. Without this, it would not last much longer. However, the correlation of forces cannot be measured only by Pinochet. We have to compare and measure those forces which favor a continuation of the present economic and social order, and those other forces which, like ours, favor a democratic and popular change. This is the only true social and political polarization our country is increasingly experiencing. Based on this point of view, I believe there are powerful forces that oppose a deep social and political change. Therefore, our struggle is not just to do away with Pinochet. What we pursue is a profound democratic, economic, and social change. Consequently, the correlation of forces must be measured in relation to the willingness to achieve this change.

[Richards] Based on this proposal, how do you visualize the end of the regime: Do you believe it will be a military defeat or one which involves negotiations with the Armed Forces? In other words: Will it be Nicaraguan- or Argentine-style?

[Pascal Allende] The solutuion will necessarily have to be Chilean-style, because each country has its own experiences.

[Richards] Could you explain what you mean by Chilean-style?

[Pascal Allende] We believe in the end of the regime through the development of a social, political, and military confrontation. However, this does not imply a war between two armies. It deals with an end brought about through an ungovernability caused by social, political, and military struggle. The end of the status quo will give us a chance to use different alternatives. We propose the establishment of a broad, national and popular government. However, the problem now is we are aware there is an attempt to concentrate different forces which encompass the Armed Forces, imperialism, the great business sectors, rightist sectors, and even bourgeoisie opposition trends that are seeking an agreement. This agreement seeks the end of the regime by 1989 and its replacement by a new civilian or military government, which in effect will enforce a restricted democracy. If this happens, we believe the social, political, economic, and moral crisis that this country is experiencing will not be resolved.

[Richards] Then your proposal is to immediately install a profound and popular democracy once this government ends?

[Pascal Allende] What we seek is to end the regime and achieve a profound democracy.

[Richards] Could you explain the characteristics of this democracy which you say must replace the present regime?

[Pascal Allende] The dictatorship will be replaced by an emergency government including all democratic forces.

This government must be based on popular power, that is, the conquering of a government of a democratic and popular nature which implements the measures proposed in the Chile Demands statement: To repeal the dictatorial Constitution and to call a constituent assembly, democratically elected, in which our people will sovereignly decide about the institutional future of our country; to eliminate the repressive apparatus; to reorganize the Armed Forces on a democratic basis, and to submit to trial all those responsible for the dictatorship; to dismiss those judges involved in the dictatorship and implement an exhaustive reorganization of the judicial system; to end the monopolies that control the nation's economy and to fully restablish political, and social freedoms without any restrictions. However, if the dictatorship is going to be replaced by another bourgeoisie government that will not satisfy the people's demands and will maintain the same Armed Forces, despite the fact that they send them to their barracks, we shall continue struggling for the establishment of a broad government of a democratic and popular nature. Any other type of government will be met with more rebellion and we shall be with the masses, resorting to all the forms of struggle necessary, so as to achieve the objective of establishing an authentically democratic and popular government that we have already described.

[Richards] Which is to say that you will continue the same policy you have been upholding until now...?

[Pascal Allende] Obviously.

[Richards] From the Communist Party, on the left, to the rightist sectors actively participating in the opposition, each one in its particular way is advocating negotiations with the Armed Forces. Are you willing to negotiate?

[Pascal Allende] We are not going to negotiate with the Armed Forces. We are going to fight.

[Richards] Then you are going to be categorically isolated from the others?

[Pascal Allende] We are not going to be left alone, because we are inserted within the popular movement, which emcompasses a vast majority of the country.

LONDONO SAYS BORDER SETTLEMENT 'DIFFICULT'

PA180450 Paris AFP in Spanish 0242 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Bogota, 17 Aug (AFP) -- Julio Londono, the new Colombian foreign minister, admitted here that a settlement of the border disagreement between Colombia and Venezuela is difficult. He hinted at the possibility of resorting to other procedures, such as arbitration or mediation, to resolve this issue.

Speaking to Emisoras CARACOL, Londono nevertheless stressed that Colombia will make all efforts to find a negotiated solution by the two governments.

He said: "The best prcedure is direct negotiations, a bilateral agreement, because arbitration decisions or mediation sometimes elicit reactions. One of the sides always feels it has won the upper hand, while the other always feels it has been cheated. This affects the future relations between the states."

He added: "When it is evident that it is impossible to reach an accord, the sides must resort to other procedures for a peaceful solution set forth by international law, such as mediation, arbitration, or legal settlement."

Recalling that the negotiations for the delimitation of marine and submarine areas in the Gulf of Venezuela date to 1954, Londono said in conclusion: "The fact that an accord about the border disagreement has not been reached so far indicates that it is difficult. It would be unrealistic to deny it."

4 'AMERICA BATTALION' GUERRILLAS DEPORTED

PA170414 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0235 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 16 Aug (EFE) -- Two Peruvian and two Ecuadoran guerrillas linked to the M-19 have been deported by Colombian immigration authorities. Four others remain in detention.

The Administrative Department of Security, DAS, in Cali has reported that two of the deportees are members of the Peruvian guerrilla group Shining Path, while the other two are members of the Ecuadoran group Alfaro Lives.

The guerrillas were captured by the Army recently during clashes with the America Battalion in the mountains of Cauca Department.

The America Battalion is an international rebel group formed by, among others, Peruvian, Ecuadoran, Panamanian, Venezuelan, Nicaraguan, and Colombian guerrillas, who fight the Colombian Army in the country's southwestern mountains.

The DAS identified the deportees as Sistero Garcia Torres and Marcos Murga Zelada of Peru, and Paola Andrea Montenegro Morales and Carlos Fernando Quintero Bordon of Ecuador.

The DAS chief in Cali, German Jaramillo, has reported that four additional people are being detained by a criminal investigations court.

Jaramillo added that those detained are Ecuadoreans Patricio Eduardo Belalcazar Acosta, Jose Abelardo Negrete Rodriguez, and Luz Estella Navas Merminacho, and Peruvian Amilcar Trujiool Huaman, a member of Shining Path.

ELN GROUP ATTACKS MILITARY CONVOY 12 AUG

PA160347 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 13 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Eduardo Carrillo]

[Excerpt] One noncommissioned officer and seven soldiers were killed and two others were wounded yesterday by a dynamite explosion set by leftist guerrillas on the road where a military convoy was traveling to the oil port of Barrancabermeja in Santander Department.

The initial official reports indicate that members of a group of the Castroite National Liberation Army (ELN), led by a so-called "Captain Parmenio," planted dynamite in the road from Bucaramanga to Barrancabermaja near the place known as "Puente Sogamoso."

The guerrillas initially opened fire on the military vehicles in which Colonel Elkin Antonio Focassio, chief of staff of the 5th Brigade, and 50 soldiers were traveling. The guerrillas were apparently trying to force the convoy to cross the section of road that had been mined. The jeep carrying Col Focassio and the two soldiers was not hit by the gunfire, but the truck suffered the full impact of the explosion.

The following were killed at that location: Corporal Jose Manuel Guiza Caballero and soldiers Asdrubal Gafaro Acevedo, Miguel Delgado Maldonado, Hector Espinosa Tovar, Edgar Eduardo Cruz Cruz, Orlando Jimenez Vargas, and Henry Ardila Legato. Soldiers Juan Ismael Cruz Cruz and Carmelo Nieto Romero were seriously wounded and taken to the San Rafael hospital in Barrancabermeja, while soldiers Jerez Florez and Dias Cubides were treated for minor wounds. It was later confirmed at the hospital that one of these soldiers died.

Fifth Brigade spokesmen said that in addition to firing rifles and submachineguns, the insurgents attacked the military truck with homemade bombs and fragmentation grenades after it was hit by the dynamite explosion.

Many insurgents of the rebel column were apparently wounded. The rebels fled to the mountains and are being pursued by special forces of the National Army. [passage omitted]

Soldier Killed in Antioquia

PA151922 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] One soldier was killed and a noncomissioned officer was wounded during clashes with the National Liberation Army [ELN] in Necocli, Antioquia Department. The military forces seized weapons and supplies from the guerrillas.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS WITH ITALY -- Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo and Italian Ambassador Egone Ratzenberger have signed two agreemetns in the framework of the Technical and Scientific Cooperation Agreements signed by the two governments in 1971. The first agreement is for the prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of blind and deaf teenagers, and the other involves the implementation of a technical assistance program for the training of civil air traffic professionals. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Aug 86 p PA]

CONGRESS REJECTS IMF DECISION ON CREDITS

PA190450 Paris AFP in Spanish 0433 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Lima, 18 Aug (AFP) -- The Peruvian Congress tonight rejected the IMF decision to bar Peru's access to its credits by declaring it ineligible, and expressed full support for the government of President Alan Garcia.

The factions of the ruling party, APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance], and the opposition faction, United Leftist Marxist Front, voted for a motion stating that the IMF did not take into account the Peruvian Government's willingness to pay according to its economic possibilities, and for this reason they reject the IMF's attitude. The rightist parties, Popular Action and the Christian Popular Party, abstained from voting because they felt that prior to supporting the government, Prime Minister and Economy Minister Luis Alva Castro should explain to Congress the policy to be followed from now on.

The approved motion was drafted by APRA and United Left officials. It urged Alva Castro to explain to the parliament the policy assumed regarding the other Peruvian creditors and the policy that is being followed concerning the Peruvian debt, which surpasses $14 billion.

PAYMENT IN KIND PLAN NEGOTIATED WITH BANKS

PY160400 Paris AFP in Spanish 1735 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Lima, 15 Aug (AFP) -- Deputy Minister of Commerce Pedro Menendez Richter today reported in Lima that Peru has been sounding out 15 of the 280 foreign banks to which it owes money in order to pay in kind part of its debt to these banks, which amounts to $4.4 billion.

The deputy minister said that the talks began discreetly in March, and 15 U.S., European, and Japanese banks have expressed some interest in Peru's proposal. This proposal is based on a payment scheme agreed upon with the Soviet Union which has been in operation for the last 3 years and in which other nations have participated. Official statistics show that in 1984 and 1985, Peru paid in kind some $343.7 million owed to the Soviet Union, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Israel, and Panama.

The proposal addressed to the banks -- which the deputy minister refused to name -- offers minerals, cotton, textile products, and engines that foreign trade companies could purchase through an agreement with Peru's creditors. Menendez Richter said that an official team is working on a list of products available for payment of the foreign debt. This list will be delivered to the Economy Ministry within 2 weeks so that negotiations with the banks can go on.

According to reports, Peru has a foreign debt of $14 billion, of which $4.4 billion is owed to foreign banks.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH KING HASSAN'S ENVOY

PY160340 Paris AFP in Spanish 0246 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Lima, 14 Aug (AFP) -- President Alan Garcia today received at Government House Khali Hanna Ould, special envoy of King Hassan II of Morocco, according to official information released tonight.

The meeting lasted 45 minutes. After the meeting President Garcia walked Hanna Ould to the main staircase of Government House where he said farewell to the Moroccan envoy with an embrace.

King Hassan II's envoy, who is touring several Latin American countries, arrived in Lima yesterday. The issues discussed during his meeting with President Garcia have not been revealed.

CIVIL GUARDS PATROL AMBUSHED, TWO KILLED

PY181627 Paris AFP in Spanish 1526 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Tingo Maria, 16 Aug (AFP) -- Local police sources today reported that two Civil Guardsmen died and two others were wounded in an ambush by a column of drug traffickers and their terrorist allies on a police patrol in Aucayacu, Huanuco Department in eastern Peru.

Approximately 50 subversives armed with FAL rifles and submachine guns ambushed the 6-man patrol at a crossroads of the Tingo-Maria-Pucallpa Highway in Huanuco Department.

According to the sources, the patrol was pursuing a gang of drug traffickers that provides fuel and other supplies to the clandestine camps of drug traffickers and terrorists in the middle of the jungle. During the uneven battle that ensued after the bursting of the tires of the police vehicle, Patrolmen Juan Gernandez and Marcos Ortiz were killed and Sergeants Enrique Echavarria and Rigoberto Huapaya were wounded. According to the sources, the casualties, both dead and wounded, were evacuated to Lima today.

TERRORISTS CARRYING 'HIT LIST' ARRESTED IN LIMA

PY141652 Paris AFP in Spanish 1456 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] Lima, 14 Aug (AFP) -- It was reported here today that the police yesterday arrested a Maoist Shining Path unit and confiscated a hand grenade, guns, ammunition, and what is believed to be a hit list of senior Army officers. There were a total of 11 dynamite attacks last night in Lima and the neighboring port of Callao against banks and government offices. The attacks caused substantial damage, but no injuries.

The five alleged terrorists are Lourdes Carpio, a professor at San Marcos University, and four students, who have also been identified. They were arrested while acting suspiciously on a street in Mirones district.

The 54th Civil Guard office has reported that the group was planning to murder some Army officers and that one of them was carrying guns and a notebook with names of several Army colonels. A sixth terrorist, who was carrying a submachine gun, managed to escape.

A pickup truck bomb exploded yesterday outside a Civil Guard office in Huancavelica, 522 km southeast of Lima. The blast caused injuries and damage to the police office and neighboring houses. The pickup truck that was used for the attack was completely destroyed.

ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN MUST INCLUDE ADDICTION ASPECT

PA181342 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 15 Aug 86 p 6-A

[Editorial: "The Joint Antidrug Struggle"]

[Text] The agreements and disagreements of the fifth meeting between Presidents Reagan and De la Madrid in Washington stem from the varying degrees of similarity and the heterogeneity of the topics discussed.

The war against drug trafficking and the consumption of drugs stand out among them, although the latter problem pertains primarily to the United States, because the final destination of drugs is the United States.

Thus, the marked vigorous tone of the conclusions reached by the presidents regarding this problem does not surprise us; they plan to "launch a large-scale coordinated border campaign against the illegal drug trade into the United States and arms into Mexico."

It is obvious that the border area is involved in both flows, because the traffic of drugs and arms is reciprocal. However, we must note there are serious difficulties obstructing efforts to curb drug and arms trafficking with border surveillance alone; the case of drug trafficking deserves a special reflection.

We conclude that a genuine campaign against the criminal drug trade involves a similar measure against drug addiction; so long as there are addicts in the richest country in the world who can afford to nurse their addiction, no border campaign will overcome the traces of frustrating past experiences.

GOVERNMENT EXPLAINS FUEL PRICE INCREASE

PA181636 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Noting that the recent gasoline price increase has led to legitimate concern in the community, the Inter-Secretariat Commission of Public Sector Prices and Rates issued an official communique explaining this price adjustment.

The communique noted that the hydrocarbon prices have been falling on the international market and the consumers of the importing countries have benefited from this situation.

This is not the case here because the export of petroleum represents a very important source of revenue for the public sector which has permitted the financing of projects the community demands, including the construction of hospitals, schools, and waterworks and the improvement of basic services. In view of this situation, the government ruled out the suspension of basic projects or printing more money and decided to adjust the prices of the petroleum products.

The communique noted the price of gasoline in Mexico is 10 percent lower than in the United States, a country with one of the lowest gasoline prices in the world. A similar situation occurs with the prices of diesel, fuel oil, and liquified petroleum gas. The communique reiterated that gradual periodic adjustments in the previously mentioned prices have already been announced, and it added that they will be lower than the ones recently made.

CUSTOMS FINES PIA VESTA $11.4 MILLION

PA080430 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2341 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Panama City, 6 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The Danish vessel Pia Vesta, which was captured in Panama with an illegal load of weapons bound for a mysterious destination, must pay a total of $11 million to leave the country, it was officially reported today.

The regional customs administration set the amount to be paid at $11.4 million on 15 June, but the attorneys of the owner of the vessel, Danish citizen Jorgen Jansen, appealed the decision. The appeal was rejected today by the appeals office of the General Customs Directorate for lack of grounds. [passage omitted]

Arms Reportedly for El Salvador

PA181910 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 18 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] "David Duncan tricked me. The weapons on the Danish vessel Pia Vesta had only one destination: El Salvador," replied Emilio Ortiz de Zevallos to CRITICA shortly before giving a deposition at the Technical Investigations Department of the General Directorate of Customs of the Finance Ministry.

Ortiz de Zevallos added that from my conversation with David Duncan after I was surprised by the capture of the Pia Vesta and by the fact that yesterday the newspaper EL DOMINICA published a 'Bill of Lading' [preceding three words in English] dated 29 April 1986 which clearly showed that the Pia Vesta cargo was headed for El Salvador." [quotation marks as published]

Ducnan, a well known gunrunner, told THE MIAMI HERALD last week that the arms were for El Salvador's Christian democratic regime and that their destination was the port of Acajutla.

Duncan, who said that he had received death threats from the West German Baader-Meinhof gang, warned Emilio Ortiz de Zevallos: "If you speak up, I will send you a messenger."

Ortiz de Zevallos works as administrative manager of Terminales Chiriqui, Inc, (Techisa). He said: "All of Duncan's papers claiming that the arms were going to Peru are totally false. The documents dated 30 April 1986, which he forged and which sought to involve the Peruvian Army and Government, do not have any consignee or specific names, because no one in Peru knows what 'Sinato International,' the company Duncan invented to receive the weapons, is."

"During my conversation with Duncan, who spoke to me from Miami, he assured me that El Salvador was going to get the shipment of weapons. He read me the following address: Salvadoran Armed Forces, Joint Chiefs of Staff No 002158 [as published] signed by Adolfo E. [as published] Blandon, chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and a big seal on that same side, and another on the left side which read OB/MEG" [not further identified], Ortiz de Zevallos added.

"Duncan also told me that he had talked with the U.S. Defense Department regarding the weapons," Ortiz de Zevallos noted. On this matter, he also said that Duncan had revealed to him that "he could send the weapons to the Howard Air Base and speak to U.S. Colonel Elvon Cummings about it."

COURT RULES INTERCOMSA CONTRACT CONSTITUTIONAL

PA182013 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Aug 86 p 1

[By Franklin Bosquez D'Giovanni]

[Text] Justice Camilo O. Perez noted his reservations regarding the [Supreme Court's] decision involving Intercomsa [Intercontinental of Communications Via Satellite, Inc.] He said it is unacceptable at this stage to have the state's sovereignty "diminished" by leaving international communications in private hands.

Virgilio A. Hernandez filed charges on the alleged unconstitutionality of Contract No 9 of 21 December 1966 signed with Intercomsa to install and operate commercial international telecommunications service in Panama.

Hernandez filed his petition through lawyer Adolfo Alberto Benedetti, asking the Supreme Court of Justice to declare the entire contract unconstitutional, alleging it violates Articles 45, 46, and 280 of the Constitution.

The court's decision, proposed by Isaac Chang Vega, stated the contract is not unconstitutional because, although most of the company's capital should be national, there is no "specific prohibition" regarding the participation of foreign capital in private companies for public services.

Justice Perez -- the lone dissenter -- said the contract "flagrantly violates" Article 280 of the Constitution.

"If we analyze the contract in its entirety, we can see that the state -- and this cannot be denied -- is placed in a pejorative and diminished position, and a private company is given all the rights. The leasing company can even transfer those rights to a foreign company or to a foreign power," Perez stressed. He said he is concerned over the situation, which practically means that the state has signed a lease contract, [contrato por adhesion] as would any private company.

He added: "It is unacceptable at this stage to have the state's sovereignty diminished, and to have a public service such as communications, which should be directly managed by the state, unconditionally subject to the will of a private enterprise."

According to Perez, satellite communications are a strategic public service which can be used by the national government to promote its initiatives. Furthermore, the government has a right to planning secrecy so that its policy will always benefit the people based on social and public interest, he said. "This is particularly true at this crucial time, when so much effort is being dedicated to recovering what for Panamanians represents more than fantasy, a dream: the administration of the Panama Canal."

The Supreme Court of Justice should protect those functions, which are not only contingent but necessary, Justice Perez stressed.

EL SALVADOR

VIERA DISCUSSES PREPARATIONS FOR REBEL MEETING

PA190135 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The attempt of Salvadoran political parties to reach a consensus proposal to be considered in the third dialogue has been at a standstill since meetings began 4 August. However, Deputy Culture and Communications Minister Roberto Edmundo Viera reported today that meetings could be renewed this week.

[Viera] "There have been no new developments. We are hoping the various party leaders can meet this week. Since that meeting with the press at the Camino Real Hotel, it has been impossible, for several reasons, to arrange a new meeting. We think there will be a meeting of the parties this week. This way, a stance by the political parties could be agreed on. But there is nothing specific so far."

Viera said the parties are willing to meet to clarify concerns about the talks between the Salvadoran Government and rebel representatives.

[Viera] "We have talked to the leaders of some parties, and we believe that a willingness exists. I think we have to clarify some concerns about the talks. Because political parties are institutions dedicated to eminently political matters, they will undoubtedly be concerned about political factors or how the talks will be handled from a political viewpoint. In this regard, it is good to sit down and clarify some things. The talks are a mechanism to seek peace, and their success will benefit all of Salvadoran society, not just a specific party or political institution. These are the most sensitive aspects of the talks. It is in this regard that we must clarify the concerns which various political institutions may have."

Viera said the government delegation will travel to Mexico Tuesday or Wednesday. However, he did not guarantee that the preliminary talks will be held at the Salvadoran Embassy in Mexico.

[Viera] "The commission that will go to the preparatory meeting will be leaving for Mexico City 19 or 20 August. Hopefully, the site of the meeting will be settled. As far as the Salvadoran Government is concerned, we proposed the embassy because it is Salvadoran territory. The other side complained that that site was well-known, therefore precluding a private meeting. We think that the meeting site in Mexico is secondary. The main thing is to sit down with the commitment to decide the date, place, and time for the third round of talks. In any case, our commission will be there, and an alternative site is possible. The problem with the other side's proposal is that they have shown a negative attitude regarding the site without suggesting an alternative. Even if there is no specific proposal, the government commission will be in Mexico City at the Salvadoran Embassy on 20 August. If we can look for another site from there, let us look for another site.

"For this reason, we want to tell the Salvadoran people again that President Duarte, fully aware of the importance of this meeting, appointed this commission at the highest level. This commission is truly representative. It is authorized to negotiate the place and date of the third round of talks. In other words, the commission is fully authorized to make decisions.

"We hope that the other side respects the importance of this commission. We also hope their representatives are authorized to make decisions. Otherwise, the dynamics of this preliminary meeting could be hampered."

Viera denied that the Salvadoran Government has failed to discuss the meetings with Mexican authorities, as the guerrillas have argued.

[Viera] "What they say is completely false. We reported that when we gave our proposal to Msgr Rivera y Damas we contacted our ambassador to Mexico. He reported the Salvadoran Government's wish to hold this meeting to the Mexican Foreign Secretariat. The Mexican Government is aware of this. An initial conversation about this has already been held. I think we could give some more information today or tomorrow. We cannot report on this now, because talks are in progress. We have to get in touch with the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry to know the correct procedure. It is, therefore, completely false that no contact was sought. This contact consists of reporting to the Mexican Government our intention to hold this meeting. I can tell you that the Mexican Government views this meeting positively. The mechanical procedure, in which the Mexican Government would have to intervene, could be clarified later."

Viera said the FMLN-FDR's assertion that the government is not willing to hold a dialogue is false. He added that the best proof of this is the various proposals presented by the guerrillas since 1 June, when President Duarte proposed the third round of talks.

Rebel Delegate Comments

PA190052 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Interview with Jorge Alberto Villacorta, member of the FMLN-FDR, by Rene Hurtado; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Hurtado] This is an interview with Jorge Alberto Villacorta of the FMLN-FDR. He is one of the persons designated by the rebels to attend the preliminary meeting in Mexico on 20 August. Mr Villacorta, do the fronts have an alternate site for this meeting, other than the embassy, as the government has proposed?

[Villacorta] The meeting cannot be held at the embassy because no privacy could be enjoyed there. The government has insisted that this will be a private meeting. Consequently, the site chosen must meet a minimum of conditions. The government made the mistake of publishing the name of the site proposed well in advance. For this reason, the embassy is no longer a private site. Some journalists have already planned to set themselves up with full gear, including tripods, to report on this meeting. The people think that if this meeting is not held at the embassy, it will be held at the ambassador's residence. The two sites do not meet the privacy requirements. This is why we have insisted that the meeting be held elsewhere.

In addition, the site chosen must be neutral. For us, the Salvadoran Embassy represents Duarte's government rather than the Salvadoran people. This is our view. This is why we suggest that the meeting be held elsewhere. As host country, the Mexican Government can and should offer a much more suitable place. This government has more than enough experience in this kind of matter. We hope to have a suitable site soon. As you will surely understand, the site must be an entirely private one.

[Hurtado] I suppose the fronts could not report the name of the place that they propose. This name would have to remain a secret to some extent.

[Villacorta] Our specific proposal is to let the Mexican Government suggest a proper place. [Sentence indistinct]

[Hurtado] Specifically regarding the preliminary meeting, how would the news media be able to report on the results of this meeting?

[Villacorta] During the preliminary meeting on 20 August, one of the things we will consider and on which we must agree is the manner in which we will report to the public, the international community, and, of course, to the Salvadoran people. We would have to agree with the Salvadoran Government's representatives on the manner of this reporting. Rest assured, however, that we will report [words indistinct].

[Hurtado] What topics will be brought by the fronts for discussion?

[Villacorta] This meeting [words indistinct] will be solely to talk about the preparation for the third round of talks to be held in Salvadoran territory. We will consider only the place, date, and security aspects of the third round of talks. We will discuss the transportation of the participants, their security, and the duration of this round of talks. These are the things that we will discuss. We will not consider any topic in depth, only the points, let us say, four or five of them. We will not discuss anything else.

[Hurtado] Will the fronts insist that the dialogue be held in San Salvador?

[Villacorta] Just as we have proposed, we will insist that the meeting be held in San Salvador.

[Hurtado] What do the fronts think of the government's designating a member of the [words indistinct] organization, described as progovernment, to participate in the meeting?

[Villacorta] We have said we wondered about the designation of this gentleman, not because he belongs to a labor or whatever organization, but because we will discuss the operational, administrative, and logistical aspects of the meeting. Consequently, we will reach accords with the government regarding security, date, place.

(?He) could do too few things, unless he is a representative of the security organizations, Ministry of Transportation, the Foreign Ministry, or something similar, where he can make commitments regarding the operational aspects of the meeting. We have wondered at the designation of this gentleman, who cannot make any commitment of any sort; he just cannot. Now, we will ask that he and trade union leaders be present as observers at the dialogue's third meeting, when we will certainly discuss things in depth. We feel the presence of this gentleman is quite absurd, considering that we will discuss only the place, date, and duration of the meeting.

[Hurtado] What do you think about the other members of the delegation?

[Villacorta] The delegation looks quite large, that is all. Anyway, this is the government's prerogative. I am afraid their delegation has quite a few people. We suppose these people are very busy in more important matters related to their jobs. Anyway, it is the government's prerogative to send such a large delegation. We designated a delegation of our fronts in accordance with the purpose of the meeting, that is to say, to reach an accord on operational and administrative matters.

[Hurtado] Regarding the exchange of Colonel Avalos for numerous persons detained in the country's prisons, we understand that you will get a list of the persons who could be included in this exchange of prisoners, as you describe it. Will this take place in Mexico, and will the mediator deliver these papers to you?

[Villacorta] As the mediator, Msgr Rivera y Damas told us that he will bring us the list that has been drafted by the various humanitarian organizations and institutions. This will take place apart from the preliminary meeting. We will get this list [words indistinct]. But this will occur entirely apart from the meeting.

BLANDON: PIA VESTA ARMS NOT DESTINED LOCALLY

PA182244 Paris AFP in Spanish 2142 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 18 Aug (AFP) -- The Salvadoran Army denied today that the arms shipment confiscated from the Danish vessel Pia Vesta in June in Panama was destined for El Salvador. General Adolfo Blandon, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told reporters today that the reports originating in Panama "have no validity whatsoever." He said that it was not true that the weapons, some of Soviet manufacture and sent from the GDR, were to be traded for coffee in the Salvadoran port of Acajutla and sent to anti-Sandinists in Honduras.

Blandon added: "We would not be trading coffee for communist weapons, as our professionalism does not allow us to be involved in such international crimes." [passage omitted]

GUATEMALA

DEFENSE MINISTER ON REBEL STRATEGY, CONTADORA

PA190401 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 18 Aug 86 p 19

[Text] Quezaltenango -- The subversives have adopted a new strategy in confronting the government, Defense Minister Jaime Hernandez Mendez said during an interview here.

Hernandez Mendez said that clandestine armed groups have intensified their activities during the past few days due to logistical support from countries in the Soviet orbit and their allies.

Nevertheless, the Guatemalan Armed Forces, showing high patriotic and professional spirit, are using every means available to control the rebel actions.

Regarding the Contadora Group, Hernandez Mendez said: This group might not be able to achieve the objectives sought by the Central American countries, simply because Nicaragua will not accept the norms in the group's draft document.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT DENIES PLANE DOWNED BY SANDINIST FIRE

PA181706 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Some European stations have suggested that the Honduran Air Force Hercules C-130 airplane was downed by Sandinist antiaircraft fire. However, the Honduran president has ruled out that theory. He also said that families of the victims of the air disaster who need government help will obtain it. In remarks to Radio America, President Azcona said that it was an accident and that such accidents will continue to occur in the future, just like train and car accidents. We repeat: President Azcona has ruled out the possibility that the Hercules C-130 was downed by Sandinist fire, as some European stations have reported. Here are the president's remarks to our reporter, Alejandro Casco:

[Casco] On 16 August members of the Armed Forces, through their commander, General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, and the Honduran president attended a ceremony at the 1st Infantry Battalion to pay a last tribute to the soldiers who died in the airplane accident that has shaken the national public. Regarding this tragic accident, President Azcona said:

[Azcona] "As all the Honduran people feel, this is a very painful event, because (?61) Hondurans have died in an unfortunate accident."

[Casco] When President Azcona was told that European stations have reported that it is not ruled out that Sandinist antiaircraft fire caused the tragedy of the Hercules C-130 plane, he said:

[Azcona] "I have spoken with the military and with the Honduran Air Force, and so far nothing of the sort is suspected."

[Casco] Azcona was asked what his government will do to help the relatives of the soldiers and officers who died in this airplane accident.

[Azcona] "The Armed Forces have a military (?welfare) institution that covers the officers and the troops. If the government can in some way help the relatives of the officers and troops who died, we will do so."

[Casco] Azcona was told that the airplane had previously suffered two mechanical failures, and he was asked whether he will order a thorough investigation to prevent this in the future.

[Azcona] "No, I do not think it had had serious mechanical defects. The Honduran Air Force is very responsible, and if the plane had some defect, it would not have been flown. Look, accidents happen. Airplanes, helicopters, cars, trains, all vehicles suffer accidents. [Words indistinct] airplanes of the world airlines, and they will continue to occur."

REGALADO DENIES DIVISION WITHIN ARMED FORCES

PA190057 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Interview with General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, commander of the Honduras Armed Forces, by Juan Bautista; place not given -- live telephone relay]

[Text] [Bautista] Dear listeners: Regarding remarks just made by Enrique Ortez Colindres [former Honduran ambassador to the United Nations] we have on the line General Regalado Hernandez, who wants to explain his views. Good morning, General, go ahead.

[Regalado] Thank you, Juan Bautista. First, I want to thank the station publicly for the praiseworthy work carried out in informing the Honduran people about the accident (?we suffered) and the grief that we are feeling because of it. We are eternally grateful to the radio station. In addition, I agree with some of the views expressed by Ulloa Duarte [not further identified] and Ortez Colindres. However, I want to refute the statement that there is division within the Armed Forces. I wish they would be more explicit when they talk about division within the Armed Forces, because it seems that these remarks encourage certain people who are interested in showing that living under a democracy is not the best way to live.

Perhaps there are certain sectors of a sister nation that may be paying certain people -- I do not mean Ortez Colindres -- to try to destabilize this government. The only one who would benefit from this would be the Sandinist Government of Nicaragua. It does not want any competition, which is what living under a democratic system entails. It seeks sufficient reasons to say that the democracies of the Western Hemisphere are no good.

Consequently, I do not agree with the idea that there is any division within the Armed Forces. I reject this. We are very concerned in the Armed Forces. We are also very busy planning everything that pertains to national security, inside and outside the country. Thus, we have enough work to do. We have enough problems. Instead of being divided, we are united to fulfill the sacred mission given us by the Constitution of the Republic. Thank you HRN. Thank you Juancito. I felt it was necessary for me to clarify this.

[Bautista] We thank you for calling, General. We also want to take advantage of this opportunity to ask you a question. What is your opinion about this campaign being carried out by the international press regarding a division within the Armed Forces, and particularly about reports saying that there is a division as far as wanting to hoard or to manage the funds given to the Nicaraguan counterrevolution by the U.S. Government?

[Regalado] This is completely absurd. We have no interest [in that]. It is not possible to make a generalization because of the remarks made by one person. On the contrary, we are worried because the strategy of the Communist Party of Honduras [PCH] includes three aspects which we must stress within the country's internal policy. They are doing this as a commitment to the Sandinist government, because of the financial support and advice that the Nicaraguans have given local communists to get the terrorists out of jail. In return, the PCH and the leftist groups have said that they must support Nicaragua by [words indistinct], discrediting the Honduran [as heard] counterrevolutionaries and calling for the expulsion of U.S. troops from Honduras.

They are worried about the security that Honduras has, as was publicly expressed by the U.S. President. They are worried about the treaty that was ratified by President Azcona. They are very worried about it because they know that the minute they trespass the Honduran border with the huge quantity of weapons they have, the United States will be on Honduras' side, defending Honduran territorial integrity.

The Sandinists wish they had a similar treaty with the Soviet Union so they could guarantee their security, just as Honduras does with the United States; this is a deal which is disadvantageous for the communists. This is why they have established this strategy which covers three aspects. The Honduran people must be careful about them. Congress should not become a sounding box for their strategy. I want to clearly stress that this strategy covers three aspects.

[Bautista] Unfortunately, our connection with Gen Regalado has been cut off. He was going to expand on the three aspects. We are going to try to restore the connection.

Dear listeners, we were talking with Gen Regalado, but we were cut off. However, the three aspects he was referring to as those used by the Honduran Communists to harm the Armed Forces are: 1) discrediting the Nicaraguan counterrevolution; 2) promoting the expulsion of the U.S. troops from Honduras; and 3) reviving the missing persons issue. Gen Regalado said categorically that these three aspects are being used by the Honduran Communists to try to divide or discredit the country's armed institution.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE IN SANTO DOMINGO

PA181206 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1729 GMT 17 Aug 86

[News conference given by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra from the studio of an unidentified television station in Santo Domingo -- live relay; broadcast in progress]

[Excerpt] [Moderator] ... personalities and friends of President Ortega. Would you like to begin by saying something, or shall we turn you over to the journalists at once? [laughs]

[Ortega] Well, first of all, a warm embrace from the Nicaraguan people for the Dominican people. [Words indistinct] for the opportunity of communicating directly with the Dominican people. Thank you very much.

[Moderator] We would like the various journalists to identify themselves and the news media to which they belong. The question and answer session can commence whenever you see fit. We will try to speed things up, because the president must be out of the studio by 1415.

[Iversal] Manuel Iversal, information director for Radio Commercial.

[Moderator] You can start, you can start.

[Perpena] Raul Perpena of EXCELSIOR of Mexico. Mr President, it had been said that you would meet with Cardinal O'Connor of New York. This was even announced in the press. A report was published today denying any contact. We want to know what contact was made and with whom.

[Ortega] I got in touch with Cardinal O'Connor in Nicaragua last year. When I arrived in Santo Domingo a common acquaintance proposed a meeting with Cardinal O'Connor here the day after I arrived, at the home of [words indistinct]. It is not the home of the Santo Domingo archbishop. I read in the newspapers that the archbishop denied any such meeting at his home. I understand Cardinal O'Connor was urgently called back to New York. He left me a note regretting that he was not able to meet with me. He also said he would write to me and that our meeting is still pending. He is particularly interested in the specific case of [words indistinct] of the Nicaraguan foreign minister, who belongs to the Maryknoll Order, the main office of which is in New York. The cardinal wants to discuss the matter with them because he belongs to the New York diocese.

[Reporter] Mr President, how will your government tackle this double front in the Nicaraguan conflict? The first one is domestic and the second is international. The first is the result of the confrontation with the church and the closure of newspapers, while the second is the result of the aid that the United States has earmarked for the counterrevolutionaries who are struggling in your country. How do you plan to cope with this situation?

[Ortega] We have an external problem, that is, the war that the United States has declared on Nicaragua and that is being discussed at the U.S. Congress. This war affects all Latin American peoples, all of whom are demanding that the United States change its policy. The Contadora and Lima Groups have also demanded this. The problem must be handled by the international community, because anything done to Nicaragua could also be done to any country in the world. The idea is to uphold respect for law, respect for international legal order.

As for our country's domestic situation, we were not acquainted with democracy in Nicaragua. With the revolution, however, we began to construct democracy. War happened to us later. This was has provoked obstacles that have prevented us from developing democracy. In addition, political tensions with some Catholic Church members have been created. The Catholic Church people have their own view and conflicts. Some agreed with Pope John XXIII's preferential treatment for the poor, while others did not. There are priests in the Nicaraguan Government. We would like to have more clergymen in the government. We do not have any trouble with the church or religion. This is to say, all the churches, including Evangelicals and Catholics, participate in the people's religion. There are, however, problems with the political postures of some church members. These are in the process of being solved, however.

Before leaving Nicaragua, I met with the representative of the pope. We discussed the problem. He talked to Cardinal Obando y Bravo and the Nicaraguan bishops. We have agreed on a meeting to be held in September to consider these problems and solve them.

[Rojas Leon] Ricardo Rojas Leon of ULTIMA HORA. Mr President, although you and other commanders of the Sandinist revolution have described the process you direct in your country as a revolution in the context of the principles of nonalignment, political democracy, and mixed economy, some sectors that peacefully oppose your government, such as the COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise], the National Central Organization of Nicaraguan Workers [Central Nacional de Trabajadores Nicaraguenses], the PSC [Social Christian Party] and some sectors of the church understand the Sandinist revolution to be oriented in other ideological directions. It has even been said that the Nicaraguan Government is a Marxist one. Pardon me for reiterating my question. Are you a Marxist?

[Ortega] I am a Sandinist. Christian feelings caused me to begin opposing Somoza. I belong to a people with deep Christian roots. I believe in a Christ who favors the poor and justice. The first doctrine that I was familiar with was the Christian doctrine. Later I encountered Sandino and, even later Marx. Marx has also fostered the workers' well-being. So, the two are not incompatible. Now there is political pluralism in Nicaragua. We have seven political parties in our country.

We are accompanied by Mauricio Diaz, vice president of the national consistent assembly and president of the Popular Social Christian Party. His is an opposition party which participated in the elections. He has his own views. He could also tell us something about pluralism in Nicaragua.

[Reporter] You said a short while ago that, like Christ, you became interested in the social problem at the beginning and that you encountered Marx later. Do you believe in Marx now?

[Ortega] I believe in man. I believe in the doctrines at the service of mankind. I believe that Christianity serves mankind. I also believe that Marx, from another perspective, contributes a doctrine to serve mankind.

[Lomo] Miguel Lomo of AFP. Mr President, you have said that the idea is to establish an integrated democracy in Nicaragua. Could you give us some details about the nature of such a democracy?

[Ortega] The idea is not just to hold elections every few years to construct an integrated democracy. See? We have held elections in our country as a part of the domestic process. We feel, however, that elections must be held so that the people can choose among the various political alternatives presented. However, in addition, these elections must be accompanied by specific tasks leading to the democratization of wealth, that is to say, a better distribution of wealth. Nicaragua is a deeply Christian country where everybody, from the wealthiest to the poorest, claims to be Christian. Now we appeal to the wealthy and tell them: What did Christ say? We must share our wealth. This is what we ask of the wealthy in Nicaragua, to share their wealth with those who have less. In other words, we do not oppose the rich and do not try to eliminate them, but we do ask them to act as Christ demanded, to share their wealth.

[Reporter] Continuing with Christianity, Mr President, you said you have gotten in touch with several Dominican sectors. We would like to know if these sectors include some Christian religious groups.

[Ortega] Yes, we had a meeting with some priests -- some 100 priests -- Catholics and some representatives from other evangelical churches of different denominations. We had a very fulfilling meeting, as naturally there is concern regarding the religious situation in Nicaragua, because the idea exists that all revolutions have to clash with religion. In Nicaragua that cannot happen, because Christians, priests, and religious members have participated since before the triumph of the revolution in the transformation process, and they continue participating. Therefore, it is part of the social, spiritual, and integral transformation process [words indistinct].

[Reporter] This question probably warrants two replies: First, how do you visualize the damage to Nicaragua by the war; especially with regard to the U.S. help in maintaining this war; and second, what future developments do you see against any Latin American country, especially in Central America, or with regard to U.S. activities against Nicaragua?

[Ortega] Well, I talked to the Central American presidents on 25 May in Guatemala, in the city of Esquipulas -- a religious symbol for all the Central American countries -- and there I understood the consensus that none of them want war. None of them agrees with the policy of force the United States uses in Central America. None of them would back a U.S. invasion against Nicaragua. However, U.S. pressures against these Central American governments are very great. There you have the mercenary camps on Honduran territory, the military bases in Honduran territory. The threat from Honduran territory exists, even though the Honduran Government does not share this policy. Therefore the prospects are complex. The United States has become more directly involved in an interventionist war process against Nicaragua.

What is the war doing to Nicaragua? It is leaving death, grief, and sacrifice among the people, because even where we build a school, the counterrevolutionaries come and destroy the school. Where we build a health center, the counterrevolutionaries come and destroy the health center. Where we build cooperative centers for the peasants, they arrive and destroy the cooperative centers. This is something really dramatic, because these mercenary forces are not fighting the EPS -- they shy away from these clashes -- they are attacking the Nicaraguan people, killing women, old people, children. There have been more than 31,000 war victims during the last 5 years.

[Reporter] Mr President, when one analyzes the crisis your country is going through in these international forums, even within the Socialist International -- its president for Latin America is here with us, Dr Pena Gomez -- there are sectors that have said that the U.S. presence in the Central American conflict, as it has been called during the last few years, is really intervention, but that there is also Soviet intervention. It has been said that Nicaragua is a country that, although it defines itself as nonaligned, is aligned with the USSR; it receives Soviet assistance and backs the guerrillas in El Salvador. Some people say you are leftists. Do you believe, as certain liberal, democratic sectors of the Socialist International believe, that the interventionism in Central America is not only North American, but that there is also Soviet intervention; or do you believe that there is only intervention on the part of the colossus of the North?

[Ortega] I understand and interpret serious international opinion, that this is a North-South problem and not an East-West problem. [Words indistinct] a problem of the USSR intervening in Central America. [passage indistinct] Nicaragua is alert to verification in the sense that in Nicaragua there are no Soviet bases. In Nicaragua there are no Soviet military troops. In Nicaragua we do not carry out military maneuvers with the Soviet Army. On the other hand, in Honduras there are U.S. troops. There are U.S. bases in Honduras. In Honduras military maneuvers are carried out by the United States. The truth is that the United States has occupied Honduras, not to help Honduras but to attack Nicaragua. In Nicaragua such Soviet military presence does not exist.

What is it? It is a pretext. They have always used an excuse to attack Nicaragua. Last century, in 1855, even then the United States arrived in Nicaragua, invading it with its expansionist policy. The USSR did not exist then. In 1909 it overthrew a government, in 1912 it intervened with its troops; the USSR still did not exist. Then one must say that this is not really a new policy. It is a very old policy, a bad policy, and the United States has not understood that this is a bad policy. They should correct that bad policy.

[Reporter] Mr President, you say that this is a North-South problem or an East-West problem; there is, however, still time for it to be North-South. [sentence as heard]

[Ortega] Well, I believe the world situation is so critical, and so critical for Latin American countries, that unless we become aware that such a problem tends to spill out because of the actual crisis, then all that awaits is chaos and instability for the Latin American and Caribbean countries and Third World countries, in general, because peace is threatened not only through war, as in the case of Nicaragua -- through U.S. military actions. While the United States defends an unjust international economic policy toward Latin American countries, it is attacking peace and promoting instability throughout Latin America. There is really concern on the part of all Latin American leaders. There is a convergence -- a unity of opinions -- among Latin American rulers on the need for a change of economic policy in the world.

[Moderator] I would like to ask for a small break, as we would like some of the public -- some that might be interested in talking with the president -- your name please?

[Perez] My name is Wilson Perez Saldano.

[Moderator] You want to ask the president something?

[Perez] Yes. My first question for the president of Nicaragua is that, seeing that the U.S. Government -- the Congress -- has approved aid amounting to $100 million for the Nicaraguan contras, in other words they have now had a direct participation with Nicaragua -- do you believe that Nicaragua would be militarily prepared for a U.S. invasion? [passage indistinct]

[Ortega] That is a good question. [laughs] The Nicaraguan people have moral readiness, and accompanying this moral preparedness is the decision to face this intervention, if it does take place, with weapons. The Nicaraguan people do not have atomic weapons. They do not have sophisticated armaments. What the Nicaraguan people have are rifles to defend themselves in case of an invasion. They are therefore prepared to face that invasion, to resist that invasion, and to defeat that invasion. Be assured that if that invasion takes place, if the United States again makes that mistake in Nicaragua, they will be defeated by the Nicaraguans. They will be defeated by Nicaraguan peasants, by Nicaraguan youths, by Nicaraguan women, because even the [words indistinct] are prepared to fight back in Nicaragua in case of a U.S. military intervention.

[Motta] Francisco Motta. Mr President, how would you explain the attitude of Mr Eden Pastora, the legendary Commander Zero, who fought beside you to topple Somoza and then, after a time, turned against you, alleging he was going to fight for true Sandinist values?

[Ortega] Well, historically, situations like this always arise. It even happened to Christ. A Judas emerged among the apostles. It is therefore not strange that a Judas should appear in Nicaragua.

[Motta] Is that the reply?

[Ortega] Yes. [laughs]

[Reporter] Suppose the United States invades Nicaragua, would you ask the USSR for help?

[Ortega] We are going to defend ourselves with our fists, with the sweat, blood, and heart of the Nicaraguans.

The Nicaraguans are the ones who are going to face the invasion, we are the ones who have to resist that invasion, and we are the ones who are going to defeat the invasion. We are not expecting anyone to come with their troops to help. It is the Nicaraguan people who are going to fight against and defeat that invasion. However, we know that we are going to have the active solidarity of the peoples of the world, of the Latin American people, and even of the people of the United States.

[Reporter] Mr President, the Contadora Group has drafted a peace plan for Central America which, according to what you have said, has 21 points. This plan was first approved by Nicaragua and rejected by the other countries; afterward it was approved by the other countries and rejected by Nicaragua. What could you tell the Dominican people about the contents of this document?

[Ortega] Well, this is like a problem between two neighbors; if they cannot reach an agreement, they will need a mediator. This has been the case with us, and we have resorted to Contadora, to the Latin American countries. Contadora submitted a peace plan which has faced many obstacles. The last peace plan submitted by Contadora was accepted by Nicaragua. We are willing to continue with the negotiations to sign the Contadora peace plan. This is the line we are maintaining, and we invite the Central American governments to make a decision in favor of signing the Contadora peace plan, even if it annoys the U.S. Government, because it is better that they do this so that we can have peace, instead of heading toward a war just because they do not want to annoy the U.S. Government.

[Moderator] Mr President, is it true that well-known Somozists [words indistinct] have remained in Nicaragua and are working without being bothered and have not had any problems?

[Ortega] That is right. There are many people in Nicaragua who worked for Somoza. For example, there are many public employees who are working. There are even some military who were with Somoza but who did not commit crimes, and they are still working for their country. There is the amnesty policy. Now and then we release some prisoners. Not too long ago we released 400 prisoners who had been in prison since 19 July [1979]. Some of them were guardsmen during Somoza's regime. We even release a former sergeant, who was a Somoza bodyguard. Our policy is to be flexible with Nicaraguans who really want to work and participate in politics in a civil state.

[Reporter] Mr President, you have said that despite the problems from abroad with the counterrevolutionaries and some local opposition, the Sandinist government is set on building a democracy. If this is true, is there any possibility of reopening the newspaper LA PRENSA?

[Ortega] The newspaper LA PRENSA has been temporarily closed, but not because we are against freedom of the press. As a matter of fact, we favor freedom of the press. The government's radio station has a program every day from 0800 to 1200 in which its mobile unit goes to the streets interviewing people, who say whatever they wish. Every day the people criticize the flaws they see in the government. The program has gained an audience which I think no other government radio station in the world has. Domestic Service is the radio station with the largest audience in the country. This radio station gives the people the opportunity to criticize and express their views and present their problems. The members of the Cabinet are then forced to answer their questions. As you can see, we favor freedom of expression. The political parties also have programs on radio stations, on Radio Independiente, for instance.

The newspaper LA PRENSA was operating, but the owners broke the law when they went to the United States to support the approval of the $100 million in aid for the counterrevolution. That is a violation of the law, because the problems we have in Nicaragua should be resolved by Nicaraguans. We consider it a crime to support the U.S. Government so that it can continue killing the Nicaraguan people. This forced us to temporarily close LA PRENSA. If the owners of the newspaper sever their relations with those who are attacking us, then we will immediately change the measures. The newspaper and its owners are here in Nicaragua. They meet, they have their newspaper. We have not seized its installations. They are making statements and issuing protest notes. A letter from one of the owners of the newspaper has been published. All this proves that there is freedom of expression. If we did not have freedom, they could not be writing from Nicaragua all the things they say. They go abroad to make statements, and they return to the country. Everyone comes and goes without any problem. There are no restrictions. They are all free to speak.

[Reporter] Mr President, do you not think that the United States, far from wanting a direct intervention by U.S. troops in Nicaragua, is trying to subdue Sandinism through a war of attrition, through an internal struggle with the aid to the counterrevolutionaries?

[Ortega] The U.S. Government has sought what is less costly, and that has been the counterrevolutionaries. But the counterrevolutionaries cannot defeat the Sandinist revolution. Since they cannot defeat the Sandinist revolution, now they are intervening [words indistinct]. When the CIA comes to Nicaragua to take part in operations, as authorized by the U.S. Congress, and when the U.S. military advisers visit the mercenary camps, the United States is getting more directly involved in the war. This is leading to a Vietnamization of the conflict and to an intervention.

[Reporter] Mr President, what is the real correlation of forces, militarily speaking, between the counterrevolution and the Sandinist Army?

[Ortega] The counterrevolutionary forces are totally defeated. Proof of this is that the counterrevolutionaries are now attacking the civilian population. They do not dare attack military positions. When they see a public vehicle they attack it. In recent months they have killed a French doctor, a Swiss and a German internationalist, and also a Spanish internationalist. These were foreign internationalists who came here to cooperate with various programs, to help the peasants build schools, to help them with their health problems and with various social projects. They go about their business, and they get killed. This is what the counterrevolution is doing. The Nicaraguan people are rejecting the counterrevolution more and more every day. The counterrevolution does not have a chance. It does not have any support from the people.

[Reporter] What is the situation of the peasants regarding the possession of the land before and after the Sandinist revolution?

[Ortega] As I have tried to explain here, we are making efforts to appeal to the people's conscience. For example, if a person has a farm of 10,000 -- how do you call it here, hectares -- let us say 5,000 hectares, and he is only working on [words indistinct] the portion he is not working on is distributed among the peasants, either individually or in cooperatives. It is up to them. At this moment we have in Nicaragua more peasant owners of the land than prior to the revolution. We have more private owners in Nicaragua than before the victory of the revolution.

Before, the land was in the hands of four people who were millionaires, who did not even work the land efficiently. Now we are distributing the land to do justice. Now if there is a person who has 5,000 hectares and he is doing a good job, there is no problem with him. It has been necessary to have a place for dispaced peasants, because in a war zone thousands of peasants have abandoned their homes, and we have had to find them some place to settle. Then we talk to the owner of the land so that the peasants can use it temporarily. When the war is over, the peasants can return to their homes, and he can take over his property.

[Reporter] When you talk about the land given to the peasants, is the land theirs as long as they work it?

[Ortega] They receive the land as their property. They receive their land deeds. Of course, this is done so that they have land to work. Besides, one does not have to tell a peasant to work the land. The peasants are in need of land to work. Once you give them the land, they immediately start working on it, and you see corn and beans sprouting, the products they are going to consume and that they will take to the people in the city.

[Reporter] Mr President, one of the accusations against the Nicaraguan Government is that it is helping in many ways, even militarily, the Salvadoran guerrillas. There is a well-known report indicating that the guerrillas have their headquarters in Managua. There is also the case of a guerrilla leader who was killed in Managua. What can you tell us about this?

[Ortega] Look, the Salvadoran guerrillas existed long before the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua, because of the state of social injustice in El Salvador. The Salvadoran revolutionary leaders visit many Latin American countries, not only Nicaragua, just like those people the U.S. Government is financing -- the counterrevolutionaries -- also move fromone country to another [words indistinct].

The leadership of the Salvadoran guerrillas is in El Salvador. Not long ago, Msgr Rivera y Damas, who has been making efforts for a dialogue, [words indistinct] some 20 km from San Salvador, where he met with the leaders of the guerrillas, who are in the country fighting. Once in a while they travel to Latin America and Europe [words indistinct]. From where do they get their arms? Right there. The arms sent by the U.S. Government to El Salvador are seized by the guerrillas from the Army. There is an Army report indicating that during a guerrilla attack, they took 300 rifles, mortars, and cannons. In reality, the arms are being supplied by the U.S. Government to the Salvadoran guerrillas from the arms being sent to El Salvador.

[Reporter] Mr President, during an interview carried by a television station yesterday, you said -- and in this I agree with you -- that the world cannot be divided into white and black, answering the question of a newsman who asked you if Nicaragua was building a capitalist democracy or a Marxist regime. You told him that you did not believe in that [words indistinct] of black and white, and that in between there were many grays. But, in relation to the type of society being built in Nicaragua -- even between the capitalist democracy of the United States and developed countries and the Marxist regimes, for example, of the USSR and Cuba -- in the past 40 years, since the end of World War II, there have been different models put into practice. There has been a type of socialism in Yugoslavia and the national democratic revolution, which the Dominican Revolutionary Party, PRD, put into practice in 1976, and also advocated by a sector of the Socialist International and the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party. In which of these grays would you place the society the FSLN is building in Nicaragua?

[Ortega] I think we are contributing with a new gray, different from all those you have mentioned. We are trying to build something of our own, without disregarding the historic experience of those systems.

The truth is that we cannot compare the Nicaraguan process with that of the United States or the USSR, which are countries with a very advanced technology and industry. It is a different situation. I would say that the Nicaraguan example falls more within the Latin American context, and, in Latin America, more within the Central American and Caribbean context, with which we have more common characteristics and problems. Therefore, we are seeking our own gray.

[Reporter] Mr President, could you tell me about the international solidarity with Nicaragua?

[Ortega] International solidarity has been tremendous. I would make special mention of the more than special solidarity offered by the U.S. people. In last instance, it is an obligation of Latin Americans to get together to defend ourselves. Just imagine how difficult it can be for a U.S. citizen to oppose the policy of his government against a Latin American country. Thousands of U.S. citizens of different views, members of the Republican and Democratic Parties, have come to our country, as have many church people, Catholics, Methodists, evangelists of different congregations.

Many of them arrive in our country full of prejudice -- because the campaign against our country is strong -- to find that in reality things are different. I have seen U.S. citizens arrive in our country full of prejudice, thinking that everything here is terrible, that there is anarchy and lack of freedom, but when they arrive in our country and face the real situation and see what the counterrevolution and the U.S. Government is doing killing children and women, they feel ashamed and cry out in indignation. When they return to the United States they become real active in the solidarity with Nicaragua. They are not moved by a very logical motive, but by the honesty of man's reasoning. The solidarity of the U.S. people with Nicaragua is very impressive. In Nicaragua there are hundreds of U.S. citizens working alongside the Nicaraguan people, in inhospitable zones, risking their lives at the side of the Nicaraguan people.

[Reporter] [Name indistinct] of the Dominican press. Recently, while you were in New York, a Dominican stood up and asked you several questions. You answered by saying that it was an honest question, at least [words indistinct] and that you invited him to visit Nicaragua. He is in Nicaragua at present. We want to know whether there is any restriction on this Dominican's learning about the problems of the country. He showed a special interest in talking with you even before you left New York.

[Ortega] Yes, we met at the Riverside Church in New York. I met with the people. Questions were asked, and I answered them. At that time the Dominican suddenly asked his question. The question [words indistinct]. His was not really a question, but he believed what he was asking. So I told him it would be best for him to go to Nicaragua. U.S. citizens -- because he is a U.S. citizen -- can enter Nicaragua without any visa requirement, so he can travel to Nicaragua and see the situation for himself. He is in our country. We paid his fare to Nicaragua. He is there now. He has been there for a week now, and he has been able to move about freely. [passage indistinct] Upon my return, I will talk to him and ask him what he thinks about what he has seen in Nicaragua.

In addition, now that I have arrived in Santo Domingo, I have met with much solidarity. Such solidarity includes a letter from a Dominican who has not been able -- for lack of money -- to travel to Nicaragua to fight beside the Nicaraguan people and defend them against the aggression by the U.S. Government. [applause]

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] he sent a dispatch from Managua saying that he could not find out much about the country's situation because the people were reluctant to speak much.

[Ortega] Well, he can speak to whomever he wishes in Nicaragua. [Words indistinct] the U.S. press visit Nicaragua, talk to and interview the people, and later those interviews are broadcast in the United States. I entertain some doubts regarding dispatches all the time. Some of them do not reproduce what one says correctly. So I would rather talk to him upon my return to Nicaragua. I also invite the Dominican people, whoever has doubts about what is going on in Nicaragua, to visit my country. [passage omitted]

Discusses Dominican Visit

PA181918 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1728 GMT 18 Aug 86

[News conference given by President Daniel Ortega at the Information and Press Directorate in Managua; -- live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Ortega] ...Reception by outgoing President Jorge Blanco. President Jorge Blanco, President Delvalle of Panama, and I were there. When Mr Shultz started to approach President Jorge Blanco, who was the host, and he saw me, he turned around and slipped away among the people. He even evaded a protocol greeting. He evaded it. This shows the U.S. position of not even meeting face to face with Nicaragua. It seems that this is the U.S. attitude.

[Reporter] Regarding the Dominican people, what did you (?achieve) for Nicaragua?

[Ortega] Well, we felt a great solidarity. In other words, we also felt the Latin American solidarity in the Dominican Republic. But it was especially marked by a great combative spirit. The combativeness of the people and their demonstrations of solidarity with Nicaragua were very expressive. There were some demonstrations organized by the CIA, the contras, the FDN with placards similar to the ones set up when we went to the United States. They were logically a minority. Another phenomenon is taking place, and that is that wherever we visit, the U.S. Embassy immediately pays for the television to show a terrible, slanderous anti-Nicaragua documentary they have made. They made it on the Miskitos 3 years ago as part of their propaganda campaign against Nicaragua. When we went to the United States it was immediately shown on some television stations. Now, when we arrived in Santo Domingo, it was shown. However, the solidarity, the affection, and the combativeness of the Dominican people was much greater. They would shout: Nicaragua is not alone. That was the cry of the Dominican people, of the Dominican youths.

[Reporter] Commander, in the next few days you will be touring several countries and will participate in the Harare summit. What position will Nicaragua take to the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare?

[Ortega] As is known, we are part of the Nonaligned Movement and we defend the Movement's principles. One of the main points that Nicaragua will be making in defense of the movement is respect for the international legal order and law which is being threatened today more than ever by the United States. After the ruling of the International Court of Justice and the U.S. Senate vote, the only thing lacking before we find ourselves confronted by an action which shows the greatest contempt for the international legal order and the International Court of Justice is the signing of the law that establishes the financing and the sending of weapons and military (?advisers) to the mercenaries.

Therefore this is a topic that is of interest to all the member-countries of the Nonaligned Movement because of their own security and survival. Therefore, we are going there to discuss this substantive topic which seeks to defend the international legal order. Of course, there are other topics such as the economic topics and as you know, Nicaragua seeks to be the site of the movement and we are going to [words indistinct]. We have also scheduled visits to some nonaligned countries such as Burkina Faso, Ghana, and The Congo. We will be in Harare for the summit. We will make official visits to India, China and Korea [not further specified]. That is what we have scheduled so far. We will also visit the GDR.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] This falls within the efforts that Nicaragua carries out to develop relations with all countries of the world and to strengthen those relations in all fields.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] In the Dominican Republic we had the opportunity to speak with representatives of the Contadora Group and also to speak with President Duarte. To date, we have not seen a receptive attitude from some of the Central American countries regarding the Contadora proposal. Even President Duarte in a news conference in Santo Domingo sought to blame Nicaragua for the fact that the Contadora peace act has not been signed. That is a totally false statement because it is well known that in a public communique Nicaragua stated its position while on the other hand Salvadoran Foreign Minister Claramount launched insults against Contadora. We have issued an appeal so that the Central American countries will make efforts to place the interests of the Central American people first and so they will have enough courage to face the U.S. pressures and in this way we can support the Contadora efforts, seek peace, and move away from the path of war which is the one that the United States has been promoting with its policy of pressure on the Central American countries.

[Question] Commander, Cardinal Obando y Bravo has said that on (?4) September the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference and the Nicaraguan Government would meet. Many of us understand that this would be after the Harare summit. We would like to know what the Nicaraguan Government (?expects) from this upcoming meeting with the Episcopal Conference?

[Ortega] We proposed that we meet immediately in August, but the 4 September date was given. The problem is that they had already been told that I was going to be out of the country for that period. I am willing to meet with the bishops after I return from this tour and the Nonaligned summit meeting. We hope to address topics that provoke conflicts and tensions between the government and the church, and we hope to reach an agreement to regulate the actions of the state and the actions of the church, each one in its own field, each one in its own sphere, to overcome these tensions.

[Question] What is the Dominican Government's position on Contadora and specifically regarding Nicaragua?

[Ortega] Well, we had the opportunity to speak with President Balaguer on several occasions. [Words indistinct] he personally accompanied us to the airport and clarified his position about maintaining the friendly relations with Nicaragua and continuing the policy of previous governments in this regard.

Regarding the situation of intervention, he is against an interventionist policy. He is in favor of peaceful solutions and the Contadora efforts. Therefore, we feel that the new Dominican Government through President Balaguer has expressed a position that falls within the Latin American spirit of seeking a peaceful solution and that in the bilateral field seeks to maintain relations with Nicaragua.

[Reporter] Commander, Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, in remarks cited by the INTER PRESS SERVICE 4 days ago, said he does not believe there will be a Vietnamization in the Central American region because he has no reason to doubt President Reagan's statement that he will not permit a single U.S. soldier in Nicaragua. What is your opinion about this?

[Ortega] President Arias has held very courageous positions in the face of U.S. policy. We cannot fail to acknowledge the position he maintained regarding opposition to the approval of the $100 million. It was a clear attitude, and he confirmed it even when he visited the United States. That annoyed the U.S. Government. If President Reagan has told that to President Arias, then President Arias has every right to trust what President Reagan tells him. But in practice and in reality, the U.S. Government has just approved the sending of U.S. military advisers to Central America so that they will wage war on Nicaragua. It has also approved the CIA actions against Nicaragua.

That means a direct commitment of U.S. personnel in the war against Nicaragua. That is why we speak of the Vietnamization of the conflict because Vietnam did not begin with the presence of millions of U.S. soldiers. Instead, it began with the presence of half-dozen advisers and ended up with half-million soldiers.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] I believe that all the opposition parties in the institutional framework, especially those in the constituent legislative assembly, have the right to behave as they please. It is typical to see in the parliaments of Latin America and Europe that parliamentary people who are representatives of the various political forces often withdraw when they disagree with a proposal made by the government's majority in the parliament.

In some European countries parliamentarianism is strong, and this type of situation occurs. So you should not be surprised by some behavior because this is parliamentary play by a civic opposition that has the right to act according to what it finds most suitable.

We, as representatives of the FSLN, have to seek to promote a united effort in the face of war and foreign aggression and to avoid tense domestic situations. We have to make efforts to prepare the constitution, which is the master element that will give a constitutional nature to the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

[Reporter] Commander, one of the points of the Chicago Proposal deals with LA PRENSA. Has there been any response from the owners of the daily LA PRENSA to that proposal?

[Ortega] The response has been negative because they have dedicated themselves to sending letters abroad and Violeta [Chamorro] has claimed that her life is in danger, that we are going to kill her here in Nicaragua; completely irrational ideas. If there is one safe place for Violeta it is here, in Nicaragua. She is completely safe here. Nothing has happened to her here.

There is another LA PRENSA personage: Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios -- Violeta's son. His arrival in Honduras with his wife to visit the mercenary camps was shown on U.S. television. There were shots of him happily stepping out of a plane in Honduran territory at mercenary camps. So the owners of the daily LA PRENSA are apparently ratifying their ties with the mercenary forces. They are not giving a positive answer to the possibility that has been opened to them, that if they change their attitude we would reconsider the [suspension] measure.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] Here there has been a situation as a result of which the institutional church has been affected. The departure of Vega, Carballo, and 12 priests who demonstrated in support of a priest who is involved in armed activities could have affected the church as an institution. But from the church we have seen charges and campaigns against the government that have affected the Nicaraguan Government, revolution, and people.

We have to start from a true situation to search for new proposals that could lead to the solution of current problems. There are situations that are irreversible, that have done damage, that have provoked tension, and damage has been done. What we have to do now is to see what we can do to prevent harming each other and to find a policy of coexistence that should help the Nicaraguan people face a situation as difficult as that of the United States coming down arrogantly and strongly to continue the aggression.

[Reporter] Commander, how would you characterize relations with the Vatican since the arrival of the new apostolic nuncio, Msgr Paolo Giglio?

[Ortega] We have relations with the Vatican. We cannot say, of course, that these are excellent relations, because we would be exaggerating.

We have found in him a great opportunity for finding a solution to problems. A few hours following the meeting I had with him when I received his credentials he informed us that the bishops had agreed to a meeting. So we are already seeing the fruits of the work of the new representative.

[Reporter] One last question, Commander. President Alan Garcia is currently facing a very difficult situation because the IMF has decided not to give Peru any kind of credit. I would like to know your opinion about the IMF decision and the position of the Peruvian president.

[Ortega] The position of the IMF does not contribute to resolving the problem. It aggravates the problem; this problem is being faced by all Latin America. What they are doing with Peru now they will be doing tomorrow with other Latin American countries that have not been affected yet by the IMF.

The evidence is that on one side there is a stubborn position by the IMF, and on the other we find that Latin American unity is now more necessary than ever to united face this economic problem, the problem of the debt, which the North -- the U.S. Government -- does not understand. That government insists on maintaining a policy of force that is destroying the development possibilities of the Latin American countries.

BORGE: NATION STRONG DESPITE U.S. PRESSURES

AU181924 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 16-17 Aug 86 p 4

[Interview with Tomas Borge Martinez, commander of the revolution and minister of interior of the Republic of Nicaragua, by Maritta Tkalec; date and place not given]

[Text] BERLINGER ZEITUNG: What changes in the military situation and internal security does the Sandinist government expect, once the counterrevolutionaries have received the $100 million granted by the U.S. Congress?

Borge: According to our evaluation of the future, there will be no fundamental change in the present balance of power between the contras and the defense and security forces of Nicaragua. The counterrevolution so far has not succeeded in achieving its aims: It could neither take possession of a piece of the national territory, nor set up a provisional government there, it could neither take in cities, nor bring terror and sabotage to the area of the Atlantic coast. This failure of the contras is the result of hard work which we performed internally. We do not think there will be fundamental changes here. The danger is of a different nature.

First of all, one must think of the complicity between the U.S. Congress and the policy of President Reagan. Probably some of the representatives think the $100 million is an alternative to a direct U.S. invasion. But the truth is -- independent of what certain people may think and independent of their views -- that the injection of the dollar, as confirmed by the Congress, is a political escalation of the aggression against Nicaragua, which can turn into a military escalation -- up to a direct intervention of the North American government with its troops into Nicaragua.

On the other hand, the increased use of advisers and trainers, planned by the Pentagon for the counterrevolutionary armed forces, can considerably increase the danger of a direct interference of North American troops into this war. This would already be observed in Vietnam.

In addition, the counterrevolution has proved incapable of bringing terrorist activities and sabotage into the economic center of the country. For, so far, not a single bomb has exploded here, not a single act of sabotage or terror has been made here despite numerous attempts of this kind. But if now, the CIA directly takes charge of implementing these crimes in the future, this can mean several operations will be more successful for the counterrevolution than they have been so far.

In this spirit, one can talk of an aggravation of the situation, even if this does not mean the counterrevolutionary war will expand in general in the near future.

BERLINER ZEITUNG: Are there any references concerning the extent of the CIA's work inside the country?

Borge: So far the CIA has basically directed the diverse activities of the counterrevolution. However, the results of the secret service work of our Ministry of Interior, as well as information by the people, reveal that now CIA participation seems to be changing. It is even probable at present that the CIA is attempting to set up illegal centers in various cities and in the countryside. So far, the CIA officers have worked in their legal center, in the U.S. Embassy in Managua. Thus, the CIA will undoubtedly interfere even more in the counterrevolutionary activities.

We also anticipate the possibility of terrorist attacks against the people along the Pacific coast and prepare ourselves to meet such operations. Only today I had a long meeting with security people and counterintelligence specialists from all over the country to reorient the work as it relates to the nature and extent of the confrontation. In accordance with the expected CIA activities -- like espionage, attempts to destabilize the country, and preparation of acts of terror and sabotage -- we will act.

BERLINER ZEITUNG: The defense efforts Nicaragua is forced to maintain have obviously aggravated the economic problems of the country. How do the difficulties affect the mood of the people? Is the war of attrition achieving its goal?

Borge: Our economic crisis has, of course, various origins: the unequal conditions of the world economic order, the burden of foreign debts, the international economic crisis, the blockade of the United States around our country, the blocks constructed by the United States that keep us from getting credit, and above all the means used for the defense. The war is a true monster and devours about half of the means which the country has available.

In addition to all that, there are the mistakes we have made -- disorder in the administration that has not been mastered yet, and lack of necessary organization. There are problems in distributing products, in setting prices, and also in meeting demands. In fact, uneasiness and dissatisfaction are increasing among parts of the population. Promoting dissatisfaction is part of the North American policy.

But what can we see? Although the people are dissatisfied with difficulties in transportation, the housing shortage, insufficient medical care, although they are angry because essential consumer goods have become more expensive, dissatisfied with the speculation, with the shortage of many products -- despite all these problems the people continue to be loyal to the revolution.

Also, the members of the Sandinist Front often cannot buy rice in the market and are angry, or they have a housing problem. But in no way has this weakened the support and sympathy for our revolutionary project as a whole. This phenomenon can be explained by the nature of a true people's revolution, by the great trust and belief of the people in their future.

It is important to understand this. He who wants to understand Nicaragua must comprehend both aspects of this situation: the support for the revolution and the dissatisfaction with the revolution. This seems to be contradictory, but it is not.

BERLINER ZEITUNG: Will that also be the case if measures of a wartime economy, which have been discussed for some time, are introduced?

Borge: I think despite the numerous economic problems I listed, several measures can be taken in the spirit of a more just distribution of the few things we have. At present, a number of saving measures are being studied, for instance, concerning the state expenditures.

Although there are few available products, the product supply to fighters in the combat zones is guaranteed. Also, these products will be available for the workers in the factories, their families, and for the peasants -- for all who produce.

TARIFF AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH VENEZUELA

PA190336 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 18 Aug 86 p 6

[Text] An important tariff agreement has been signed at the Foreign Ministry between Venezuelan Ambassador Faustino Pulgar Gruber and Orlando Solorzano, Nicaraguan deputy minister of foreign trade.

This agreement opens new possibilities for trade between the two countries.

This agreement also seeks to ratify the aspirations for complete Central American economic integration, which is partial at the moment.

This is a nontraditional partial agreement that grants tariff reductions of 60 to 100 percent on imports and exports.

The agreement contains a list of products such as honey, ipecacuanha, and other Nicaraguan products that will be exported to Venezuela as part of a plan to reduce the deficit in the balance of trade. Venezuela will export machinery and some raw materials to Nicaragua.

This new agreement involves a $15-million line of credit which is being increased by $5 million more in the iron and steel industry.

Venezuela has signed similar agreements with other Central American countries to expedite the economic integration of the isthmus.

PCD WITHDRAWS FROM CONSTITUTIONAL DEBATES

PA181336 Paris AFP in Spanish 0104 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Managua, 17 Aug (AFP) -- The Democratic Conservative Party (PCD), the country's second most important party, decided today to withdraw from a parliamentary commission that is drafting the country's Constitution after denouncing the FSLN's "totalitarian tendencies." The decision was made on Sunday by a full PDC delegates' meeting, which also decided to suspend the bilateral meetings it was holding with the government party.

This means that the two majority opposition parties in the constitution-drafting commission, the PDC (14 deputies) and the Independent Liberal Party (PLI), which withdrew from that commission 1 week ago, will not participate in the constitutional debates. Clemente Guido, leader of the legislature's Conservative bloc and a former presidential candidate, told AFP that a party assembly will probably be convoked next month to decide on the PDC's definitive withdrawal from the constitutional discussions. [passage omitted]

Guido said that thus far the Sandinists have been rejecting a 17-point proposal "to guarantee that the constitution will be democratic." He noted that the Sandinists are trying to consecrate in the Constitution "the fusion of army-party and party-state" and that "they refuse to include the invocation to God in the constitution."

"We cannot agree to that, nor do we favor presidential reelection, he explained. "We are trying to ensure that the Constitution establishes the basis for dismantling the totalitarian system that the FSLN has been consolidating," the Conservative leader said in closing.

NICARAGUA MAINTAINS FIRM STAND ON CONTRAS, AID

Ortega on U.S. Aid to Contras

PA181450 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has reiterated his country's willingness to hold a dialogue with the U.S. Government to solve the Central American conflict. In a news conference in Santo Domingo where he attended the inauguration of Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer, Ortega said the Nicaraguan Government will not discuss internal issues with the United States because each country has the right to establish the political system it deems advisable.

The Nicaraguan president said that the U.S. Congress' approval of $100 million for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary bands will lead to the Vietnamization of the Central American conflict. Ortega stressed that Nicaragua will not hold a dialogue with the mercenaries because the Reagan government finances and directs the forces based in Honduras and Costa Rica. Ortega also reiterated Nicaragua's willingness to sign the Contadora Group's peace act.

Labor Groups Reject U.S. Aid

PA161218 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Nicaraguan labor organizations and foreign volunteers working in Nicaragua continue voicing their rejection of the disbursement of $100 million approved by the U.S. Senate for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary bands. The Sandinist Central Organization of Workers charged that the aid for the mercenary groups set the stage for a direct U.S. intervention in Nicaragua. It called on holding a national meeting to rally fundamental forces of the revolution.

At a meeting in Managua, 700 foreign volunteers working in Managua reaffirmed their support for the people of that Central American nation and expressed their regret over having to interrupt their work in the war zones. The Nicaraguan Government decided to transfer them to safer areas to protect them from the mercenary attacks.

Meanwhile, a survey conducted by the newspaper BARRICADA revealed that generally the people do not feel afraid of the approval of aid to the counterrevolutionaries but, rather, that they must be prepared to repeal a possible attack.

GRANMA VIEWS CONTRA ACTIVITIES IN HONDURAS

PA151504 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Aug 86

["What the Press Has To Say" feature, read by Maruja Garcia and Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] [Garcia] "Honduras: Contra Terrorism and Peasant Evictions." Under this headline, GRANMA refers to the terrorist activities of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries in Honduras.

[Hernandez] Last week, GRANMA states, a violent explosion destroyed the automobile of journalist Rodrigo Wong Arevalo, director of Radio America, and caused heavy damage to the front of the journalist's house in La Primavera, a neighborhood in southern Tegucigalpa.

[Garcia] Shortly after the terrorist action, the National Confederation of Rural Workers charged that the Nicaraguan mercenaries were responsible for the attack. Wong and Radio America have risen up as defenders of the national interests and they have been prominent in rejecting the presence of President Reagan's so-called freedom fighters.

[Hernandez] The approaching delivery of the $100 million and the repeated statements on aid by Reagan have encouraged the Somozists and their supporters to carry out attacks. The Wong case demonstrates this. In addition, reports from Honduras discuss the plight of peasants in El Paraiso Department.

[Garcia] Quoting an AFP report, the Cuban newspaper GRANMA adds: Approximately 10,000 Nicaraguan contras operate in the Honduran region of El Paraiso, from where peasants are constantly displaced. These displaced peasants, AFP reports, have been forced to abandon their land due to the lack of security and the war situation imposed by the repudiated presence of the counterrevolutionaries.

[Hernandez] The territory occupied by these mercenaries includes the communities of Capire, (Villa Nueva de Yamales), (Yamales) and Arenales, 12 to 25 km from the Nicaraguan border. The displaced peasants went to Tegucigalpa newspapers to demand the government provide them with protection. We are desperate because our lands are being occupied by an army that is increasingly stronger while we are increasingly unprotected, the peasants said.

[Garcia] The GRANMA commentary adds that the displaced peasants are making their situation known. Along with seeking to silence journalist Rodrigo Wong and attacking a neighboring country with which Honduras has diplomatic relations, the counterrevolutionaries are turning into a serious threat to the peace and sovereignty of Honduras.

CONTRAST NOTED BETWEEN U.S., CONTADORA ACTIONS

PA162023 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Interview with correspondent Frank Gonzalez in Bogota by reporter Fernando Alcorza in Havana; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Gonzalez] The 1st week of Virgilio Barco Vargas' Liberal government has resolved around two fundamental aspects. As is well-known, the first aspect concerns efforts to seek procedures to expedite achieving a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict. This took place to take advantage of the presence in Bogota of representatives from the Contadora and Support Groups. Surprisingly, as his first action in office, President Virgilio Barco Vargas summoned a working meeting with the representatives of the two groups. There was much speculation on the eve of the inauguration seeking a negotiated solution to the Central American conflict through another forum such as the OAS. There was also speculation that he would advocate finding solutions outside the Contadora and Support Groups.

[Alcorza] How is the contrast between this meeting which the Contadora Group held and the U.S. Senate approval of $100 million in aid to the Nicaraguan contras seen in Bogota?

[Gonzalez] Well, in fact I cannot imagine two more antagonistic things. The contrast is very great, not only in terms of the U.S. Senate approval of the $100 million in aid, but also, when representatives of the Contadora and Support Groups were meeting here to promote the search for a political solution in Central America, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was holding a separate meeting with the Central American presidents, specifically the Salvadoran, Costa Rican, and Honduran presidents, as part of an ongoing campaign against Nicaragua. Among other things, he said that the only solution to the Central American problem was to oust the Sandinist government.

The U.S. Senate approval of the $100 million in aid to the contras is viewed here as part of the U.S. aggressive policies toward the Central American nations. Likewise, a great contrast is apparent between the Central American nations and the peace efforts, on the one hand, and the U.S. Government's aggressive policies on the other.

UN: ORAMAS FAVORS PUERTO RICO'S INDEPENDENCE

PA161216 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] The UN special Committee on the Declaration on Decolonization will continue the debates today on Puerto Rico's inalienable right to self-determination and independence. Oscar Oramas, the Cuban ambassador in the United Nations, accused the U.S. Government before the committee of turning Puerto Rico into an economic and military colony.

Oramas said that Cuba had decided to cosponsor a resolution draft presented by Venezuela which reaffirms Puerto Rico's right to its independence. The document prepared by the committee expresses the hope that the Puerto Rican people may exercise their right to self-determination.

MALMIERCA, DELEGATION VISIT YUGOSLAVIA

For reportage on the visit to Yugoslavia by a Cuban delegation led by Foreign Minister Malmierca, including banquet toasts with his Yugoslav counterpart, see the Yugoslav section of the 18 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Arrives in GDR

For East German media accounts of the visit to the German Democratic Republic by Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Malmierca, including his talks with GDR Minister for Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 19 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRELA OPENS CIRCUIT IN ZIMBABWE TO COVER SUMMIT

FL181654 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1422 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Today the PRENSA LATINA news agency [PRELA] established a bidirectional circuit between Havana, Cuba, and Harare, Zimbabwe, to cover the eighth summit meeting of the Nonaligned Countries Movement.

The line will allow easy and efficient coverage of the events of the meeting to be held from 24 August to 7 September.

The bidirectional circuit between Havana and Harare will service several countries that are not members of the Nonaligned Countries Movement; they will be able to take advantage of immediate press releases.

PRELA, current president of the Nonaligned Countries Pool, has a team of six journalists in Harare to cover the summit.

PRESIDENT BALAGUER MEETS L.A. COUNTERPARTS

PA181310 Paris AFP in Spanish 0032 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Santo Domingo, 17 Aug (AFP) -- President Joaquin Balaguer, who was sworn in as president of the Dominican Republic for the fifth time yesterday, carried out a busy work agenda marked by meetings with his Latin American counterparts, appointments within his administration, and consultations with his ministers concerning measures he will begin to enforce tomorrow.

Balaguer's 1st day of activities ended with a large reception for foreign delegations, which several thousand people attended at the Government Palace.

He arrived at his office early this morning and immediately held meetings with some of the 16 Cabinet members who were appointed yesterday. He later met with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, with whom he exchanged awards; Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega; and Argentine Vice President Victor Martinez; in addition to others who led the foreign delegations that attended his inauguration. Balaguer issued his first foreign policy statement after decorating Duarte and noted that he intends to maintain and strengthen cordial relations with the countries that have diplomatic links with the Dominican Republic. He stated his hope that the Contadora Group (Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela) may soon conclude its mediation for the achievement of peace in Central America and advocated the achievement of full democracy in the five Central American countries.

The most important appointments made by the executive branch today include those of the three Armed Forces Chiefs of Staff. In the Army, he appointed General Juan Dario Delgado Gonzalez; and in the Navy he appointed rear Admiral Juan de Jesus Cabrera.

The top-level military echelons are led by Armed Forces (Defense) Minister Rear Admiral Victor Manuel Barjan Mufdi, who was appointed yesterday in the first presidential decree.

General Rafael Socorro Payamps was appointed chief of the National Police; he was personally sworn in by Balaguer in a ceremony that was held at the general police headquarters, and assured that no member of the police corps would be retired.

Balaguer later accompanied Daniel Ortega to Santo Domingo's international airport. He left on a special flight for Managua.

The new president told the media he had decided to creat a commission which would investigate the handling of the state budget; the commission would be comprised of independent persons and would be presided over by Nicolas Lopez Rodriguez, archbishop of Santo Domingo, so that corruption does not remain unpunished.

However, the archbishop declined the position because he considers this -- in a certain way -- a political commission, Balaguer said.

He said he has decided to create the commission anyway; it will be presided over by someone who is widely respected.

BALAGUER EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN CONTADORA

PA181736 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 18 Aug 86 pp A-1, A-16

[By Special Correspondent Cesar E. Gomez Marin]

[Text] New Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer last night expressed his confidence in the Contadora Group as it is the best path to peace in Central America and a firm manifestation of a Latin American solution of the conflict.

He reaffirmed his government's support of collective democratic solutions to settle regional conflicts which may imperil peace and Latin American coexistence and its traditional norms of respect for liberty, participative democracy, and human rights. Balaguer, who took office for the fifth time, made those remarks on Saturday, 16 August, at the Diplomatic Hall of the Las Americas Airport, during the brief period in which he accompanied Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle and his retinue who were returning to Panama after attending the inauguration ceremonies.

Answering questions by Panamanian newsmen, Balaguer attributed his presidential victory over the favorite and ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] to mistakes and bad administration which led the country to one of its most serious social, economic, and political crises.

Balaguer reaffirmed his trust in giving opportunities to young people to honestly and responsibly participate in government. However, he declined to discuss considerations of a political nature when asked about the possibilities of a 1990 alliance with PRD leader Jacobo Majluta, his closest rival during the past elections. "There is no final word; no one can assure something in politics, however, since Majluta's group remains with the PRD, I do not think that a future alliance can take place," the Dominican leader said. Balaguer also said there are many promising young figures to succeed in the leadership of the Reformist Social Christian Party. Regarding the confirmation of posts for several officials, or even the promotion of some of them, Balaguer said that these decisions come as the result of his statement that he would keep some valuable figures in his government, because of his government's participatory and harmonious nature.

Regarding his decision to fight and eliminate bureaucracy and corruption and to turn over those persons who have unlawfully enriched themselves in public posts over to the courts, Balaguer reiterated that decision. He said the goal is not only to punish crimes but also to recover all the huge losses to use the money to benefit the Dominican people.

Regarding the similarities between himself and former Panamanian President Arnulfo Arias, who has been president of Panama three times, the Dominican leader said that coincidentally the two of them received the support from their country's poorest and neediest sectors, from the popular classes, which constitute the majority. Balaguer hinted that the people turn to those leaders because of the inability of the parties and their new political leaders to provide solutions to the major national problems.

The Dominican president was accompanied by Donald Reid Cabral, minister of foreign relations, a member of the army, Marisol de Motta, Panamanian consul to the Dominican Republic, and others. They briefly talked to Eric Arturo Delvalle, president of Panama, Jorge Abadia Arais, minister of foreign relations, Carlos Brandariz, Panamanian ambassador to the Dominican Republic, and other figures, before the Panamanian delegation departed the Las Americas Airport.

FAO MEETING ENDS; FINAL REPORT ISSUED

FL151612 Bridgetown CANA in English 1555 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Aug 15, CANA -- The regional Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) conference which ended here this week has condemned international protectionist policies and the subsidies war saying they had hit developing countries hard.

The placing of large agricultural surpluses through dumping had significantly depressed the prices of staple commodities on international markets, and severely limited the capacity of countries in the region to relaunch their economies ordeal with the burden of external debt, the final report of the meeting said.

The delegates also denounced what they said was a campaign conducted by some developed countries against multilateralism and the threat to the stability and very existence of the various agencies in the United Nations system.

Delegations said they understood the efforts made by the FAO, a UN agency, to channel exceptional resources to Africa, but pointed out that this had affected the level of FAO assistance to Latin America and the Caribbean.

They expressed the hope that the improvement in Africa's food situation would lead to renewed attention and additional resources for Latin America and the Caribbean.

The region has been allocated U.S. 105 million dollars for the 1986-1988 biennum.

The report said the FAO director-general, Edouard Saouma, was requested to find the resources needed to conduct a special study on the long-term development of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The special nature of the problems of Latin America and the Caribbean was stressed during the conference, as well as the need to increase trade between groups of countries.

Delegates also emphasised the need to reinforce intra-regional technical cooperation and devise ways for the most advanced Latin American countries to offer training fellowships for Caribbean technicians in Latin American technical institutions.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of audio-visual techniques for training and technology transfer for farmers.

The consensus was that the FAO had the technical and working capacity to help the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to develop these communications media and requested FAO support for this purpose, the conference report stated.

JAMAICA

BISHOP TUTU VISITS, RECEIVES HIGH AWARD

FL181417 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Visiting anti-apartheid churchman Bishop Desmond Tutu yesterday had the nation's fourth highest honor and the highest that may be given to a non-Jamaican conferred on him.

The investiture was done at King's House and was in recognition of his 25 years of outstanding service to his country and the world community in the peaceful crusade for human rights and the liberation of South Africa from apartheid.

The ceremony, which followed a luncheon for the bishop on the 2nd day of an official 5-day visit to the island, was hosted by the governor general, Sir Florizel Glasspole. It was attended by Prime Minister Edward Seaga, PNP [People's National Party] leader Michael Manley, members of the Cabinet, leaders of the religious, private and public sectors.

Warns West About Apartheid

FL182110 Bridgetown CANA in English 1915 GMT 18 Aug 86

[By Paget de Freitas]

[Excerpt] Kingston, Jamaica, Aug 18, CANA -- South African Bishop Desmond Tutu today repeated his counsel to Western leaders that by being unwilling to impose economic sanctions against Pretoria's white minority government they ran the risk of developing anti-Western attitudes in post-apartheid South Africa.

We have warned the West that they are laying down the condition for the emergence of a disposition that is hostile to the West and some of the things that the West holds dear, the black Anglican bishop of Johannesburg told reporters.

He said Western leaders often spoke of the strategic importance of South Africa and stressed that the country will be no less strategic after the system of apartheid ends.

Bishop Tutu added that he was not anti-West but rather was not impressed with some of its leadership.

I have considerable faith in the decent people of the West, he remarked.

Tutu added: I love the West, but certain persons I do not respect. [passage omitted]

GUYANA

HOYTE TO VISIT ZAMBIA, TANZANIA, BOTSWANA

FL162017 Bridgetown CANA in English 1919 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 16, CANA -- President Desmond Hoyte will be paying visits to three Frontline States in Africa in addition to attending the forthcoming Non-aligned summit, it has been officially announced here. The Guyana leader has accepted invitations from the leaders of Zambia, Tanzania, and Botswana to visit their countries, based on the long standing friendly relations which Guyana has with the Frontline States, the announcement said.

President Hoyte will visit Zambia from August 28 to 30, just before the start of the Non-aligned summit. He will visit Tanzania from September 8 to 10 and Botswana from September 10 to 13.

During the visits, he will discuss matters of mutual interest and seek ways of promoting our common advantage, Hoyte said.

SURINAME

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ISSUES STATEMENT ON UNREST

FL181844 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The national assembly on Friday last issued a statement in which its position over the [word indistinct] in east Suriname was clearly stated.

In the statement, the assembly expressed concern over the situation in the area, condemned every form of aggression against people and their leaders, and expressed solidarity with the 12 soldiers who were taken hostage and their families. The assembly also said it is against every form of intervention in the internal affairs of Suriname.

The statement concluded that the assembly supports the actions by the government which are aimed at bringing a halt to the activities of the enemy and called on the Surinamese people to express solidarity with the countrymen in the [name indistinct] district.

URUGUAY

SANGUINETTI SCORES STANDS ON MILITARY REGIMES

PY181632 Paris AFP in Spanish 2244 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Montevideo, 17 Aug (AFP) -- Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti today stated opinions on how to deal with the human rights violators of the previous military regime are becoming more extreme, and added the country cannot live obsessed by events of 10 years ago.

The president added that the overassessment of the subject, in which a group of excited leftists and a small group of nostalgic military men are beginning an argument, is increasingly creating a climate of confrontation.

Sanguinetti stated that in safeguarding human rights, what is important is that democracy is strengthened. He added that to paralyze the political system because of arguments over a period of the past is, to my opinion, a mistake. He said the subject is sliding toward extremes and added the subject has not been handled in a positive manner.

Regarding a possible political solution to the issue over the violation of human rights committed by the military regime between 1973 and 1984, President Sanguinetti stated there is nothing planned nor is there any specific formula.

Negotiations conducted by some parties in the past have been frustrated because, while the government has considered the possibility of granting amnesty to the accused, or of finding another solution, the opposition claims they must be tried by civilian courts.

VENEZUELA

ENERGY MINISTER ON INCREASE IN OIL PRICES

PA161733 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0454 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Caracas, 15 Aug (EFE) -- Today, Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, the Venezuelan energy and mines minister, said the price of Venezuelan oil increased an average of $2.50 a barrel.

Hernandez Grisanti said that in the last few weeks, the quotation of the package of more than 30 grades of crude which Venezuela exports recovery substantially. Hernandez said for each dollar of increase, the country receives over $500 million by way of foreign exchange.

According to official reports, up to July 1986 Venezuelan oil was quoted in an average of $14 dollars a barrel. [passage omitted]

FRENCH OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA190335 Paris AFP in Spanish 1333 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Caracas, 18 Aug (AFP) -- Didier Bariani, the French secretary of state of the minister of external relations, arrived here today for a 2-day official visit which includes a meeting with President Jaime Lusinchi. Bariani will also meet with Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi and Transport and Communications Minister Pedro del Moral.

Bariani arrived in Caracas from Santo Domingo, where he attended the inauguration of Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer on Saturday. Bariani will leave Caracas on 20 August for Lima.